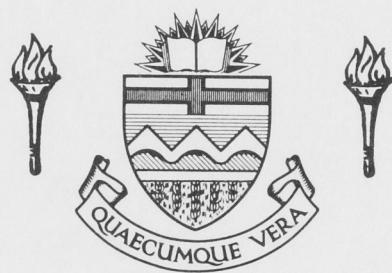


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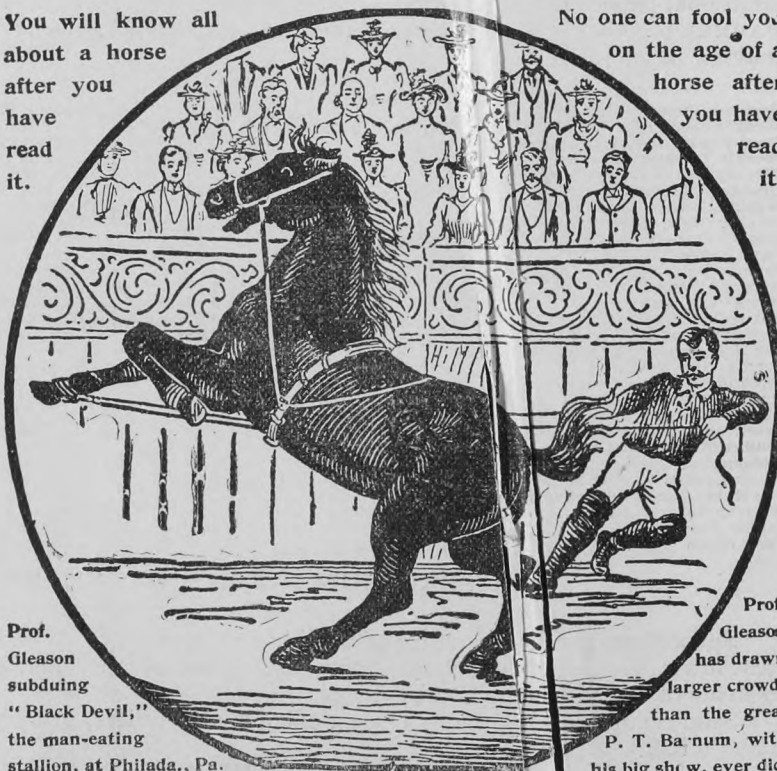
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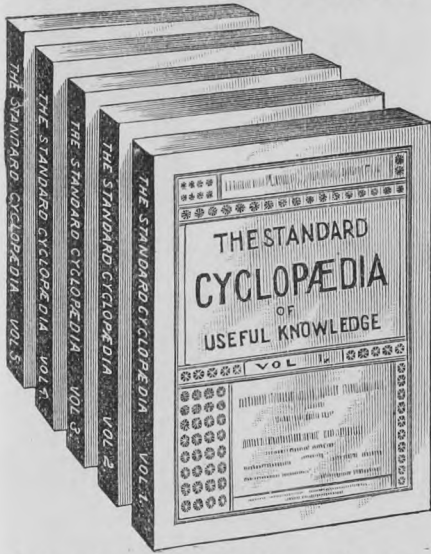
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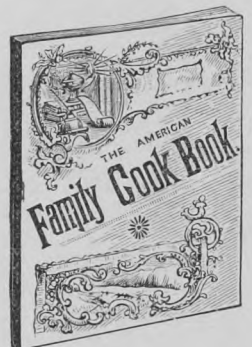
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THE NOR-WEST FARMER.

Vol. 17; No. 1.
Whole No. 183.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, JANUARY, 1898.

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Dairy Conference at Regina.

We are indebted to Mr. Wm. Trant, secretary of the association for the follow-

Association was represented by its president, E. N. Hopkins; W. Watson, vice-president, and Wm. Trant, assistant secretary. The following delegates were also present: Grenfell, J. R. Mitchell, A. W. Embury; Qu'Appelle, L. G. Bell, J. H. Finlay, buttermaker; Fort Qu'Appelle, Wm. Henley; Wolseley, C. M. Dargaval, A. B. Bompas; Moffat, R. L. Broad; Prince Albert, A. H. Smith; Whitewood, John Hawkes; Indian Head, W. Dickson, Wm. Braithwaite; Moosomin, Thos. Grayson; Moose Jaw, E. Moorhouse, buttermaker. The following, representing agricultural societies, were also present: A.

milk and amount received per 100 lbs.? 8 Desirability of private hauling or route hauling? 9. Desirability of Directors arranging for route hauling or otherwise? 10. Are the creamery or collecting stations in your district a success? 11. Do you deliver any milk to your creamery, and is it a success? 12. Can you suggest any improvement in any of the methods adopted by your association?

Hillyard Mitchell, M. L. A., was the delegate from Duck Lake, but was prevented from being present by his duties at the Assembly, and a letter was received from James Nixon, of Kinbrae,



C. LUSK, PHOTO., REGINA ASSA.

Delegates at the Northwest Dairymen's Conference at Regina.

L. G. BELL (Qu'Appelle).	A. N. LECAIN (Grenfell).	R. L. BROAD (Moffat).	WM. HENLEY (Ft. Qu'Appelle).	J. R. MITCHELL (Grenfell).	J. H. FINLAY (Qu'Appelle).
A. M. DARGARVAL (Wolseley).	THOS. GRAYSON (Moosomin).	WM. BRAITHWAITE (Indian Head).	WM. DICKSON (Indian Head).	WM. TRANT (Regina).	JNO. HAWKES (Whitewood).
WM. WATSON (Moose Jaw).	A. W. EMBURY (Grenfell).	E. N. HOPKINS President (Moose Jaw).	A. M. MCLEAN (Indian Head).	E. MOORHOUSE (Moose Jaw).	
A. B. BOMPAS (Wolseley).	A. H. SMITH (Prince Albert).				

ing very interesting synopsis of the meeting of the eastern branch of the Northwestern Dairy Association, specially reported for The Nor-West Farmer:—

The Dairymen's Association of the Northwest Territories called a convention of delegates from the different creameries east of Moose Jaw, and it came off at Regina, Tuesday, Dec. 7. At a later date there will be a similar conference at Calgary, representing the creameries west of Moose Jaw. The conference was a great success, and it is generally admitted that great good will result. The Dairymen's

L. LeCain, Grenfell; A. M. Maclean, Indian Head.

No papers were read to the conference, but the following questions had been submitted to each association, and it was upon the answers thereto that the discussions took place:—1. Number of inches of cream delivered? 2. Number of lbs. of butter manufactured? 3. Number of routes and approximate length of each route and time allowed for travel? 4. Cost per route per mile? 5. Cost per lb. of butter? 6. Cost of local management? 7. Method of disposal of butter-

stating that the circular calling the conference had not reached the association in time for a delegate to be appointed, and asking for a report of the proceedings.

E. N. Hopkins, the president of the association, was in the chair, and in welcoming the delegates said he regretted that as the Legislative Assembly had that day gone into committee of supply, the M. L. A.'s who had promised to take part in the meeting would not be present. The directors of the Dairymen's Association had met and had conferred with several members of the Legislature, and it was thought

desirable to call meetings of delegates from all the creamery associations in the Territories, one at Regina and one at Calgary, to confer with those who had the management of the association. They could then discuss where they had failed, and discuss those things that would help to greater advantage in the future. He hoped that all present would take part in the proceedings. They were present for mutual assistance and benefit. It was only by united effort that they could accomplish any amount of good. He was glad to know that the reputation of Northwest butter had created a good impression in British markets, which would help every dairyman in the Territories.

The following table, forwarded by Professor Robertson, dairy commissioner, was then submitted to the meeting:—

Creamery.	No. of Patrons.	Cream, lbs.	Butter, lbs.	Milk, lbs.	Rec'd on account.
Moose Jaw	55	35,276	49,265	191,127	No ret.
Regina	74	31,864	30,502		\$2877.50
Qu'Appelle	97	27,020	25,960		2366.00
Indian Head	61	20,362	22,715		No ret.
Yorkton	112	34,586	49,352	4663.40	
Wolseley	47	5,888	19,974	339,330	1807.00
Grenfell	80	35,319	39,706		3579.00
Whitewood	130	48,908	46,871		4312.00
Moosomin	113	35,331	31,583		2889.25
Totals	769	274,554	315,928	530,457	

At Yorkton the cost of collecting the cream was \$987.04, and the average cost per lb. of butter was 2c. At Wolseley the quantity of butter made from cream was 6,082 lbs., the rest being from milk. The average per cent. of fat in milk was 3.7. At Grenfell the average cost per lb. of butter was 1.24. At Whitewood the cost of collecting was \$1,073.05, and the average cost per lb. of butter was 2.29c. At Moosomin the cost of collecting was \$859.65, and the average cost per lb. of butter was 3.22c. At Moose Jaw the milk produced 7,731 lbs. of butter.

Thos. Grayson (Moosomin) reported that they had six routes, as follows:—No. 1, 50 miles, \$4 a trip, or 8c. a mile; No. 2, 45 miles, \$4 a trip, or 8½c. a mile; No. 3, 53 miles, \$4 a trip, or 8c. a mile; No. 4, 33 miles, \$2.95 per trip, or 9c. a mile; No. 5, 45 miles, \$3.75 per trip, or 8½c. a mile; No. 6, 17 miles, \$1 per trip, or 9c. a mile. In answer to a question, Mr. Grayson said that in hot weather they hauled twice a week; in cool weather, twice in two weeks. That had been found sufficient, and their buttermaker said it was. The cost of local management for the year had been \$75, of which \$50 were for the secretary, whose duties had been heavy owing to its being the first year. The whole of the buttermilk was disposed of at about 7c. per 100 lbs. They had found private hauling the most satisfactory to both patron and buttermaker, and held that it should be given every encouragement, and that the farmers should arrange the routes, as they were better acquainted with the trails, routes, and houses. Also, it was to their interest to get the cream hauled as cheaply as possible. The farmers, however, had shown a great reluctance to have anything to do with the hauling. Their creamery had been a very fair success, but the cost of hauling had been high, owing to the settlers being so scattered. There were no skimming stations in their district, and he did not think they would be a success. The daily trip to the skimming station took up too much time. There were two unused cheese factories in their district, about eight or nine miles from the creamery, and if these could be converted into cream-gathering stations they would get at least 300 additional cows into their association. In reference to suggestions he thought it would be better to pay for the hauling by the pounds of butter the cream made. If the hauler were paid that way it would be an inducement to him to get all

the cream he could. He also suggested that the government should make some arrangement by which the public could buy creamery butter in 1-pound prints. It would be a boon to the public and a help to the creameries. He also thought that some provision should be made for taking away the refuse. At their creamery they drained into a slough eighty yards away, and it soon became most offensive, and disinfectants had to be used. He also suggested that the patrons should be furnished with the results of the testing every time the cream was tested and at as early a date as possible.

E. Moorhouse (Moose Jaw) said that in regard to hauling two or three times a week a great deal depended upon the surroundings. In his district most of the patrons had cold springs and were able to keep their cream cool and deliver twice a week. Where they had not that advantage it was almost impossible to restrict to twice a week. Even with the cold springs he had seen cream come in in the hot weather in anything but a good condition when it had come any distance. Taking it all the year round, he should think three times a week none too often. If they were to make a fancy article and get good prices they must have the cream in as good condition as possible.

John Hawkes (Whitewood) said the matter was very important, as the item for hauling was their chief expense. At a meeting at Whitewood, Professor Robertson strongly advised against being afraid of a little expense in collecting. He said that if they collected three times a week it would cost a little more, but it would pay, and he gave an instance. He made up a car, half Moose Jaw butter and half Prince Albert butter, all in prime condition. That butter averaged two or three cents more than the average creamery butter, and within half a cent of the best Danish butter. The point was that you might save half a cent on the collection, but by not having the very best you might lose two or three cents a pound on the sale. It was this that induced the Whitewood creamery to go to the three times a week system. It was, however, a great expense, and if what Mr. Grayson had said was correct, then he (Mr. Hawkes) could see light. Before proceeding to report on the Whitewood creamery, Mr. Hawkes said he would like the Association to congratulate itself on the great advance that had been made since the dairy delegation passed through the Northwest last year. If they would only consider the state of the industry, then and now, they would see the advance that had been made. Speaking of the Whitewood creamery, he said they were especially favorably situated, and for this reason, it was wholly a mixed farming district. They were alone in this respect all along the line. He did not think there was a single farmer in the district that relied wholly upon grain. That gave them a distinct advantage, as there were bunches of cattle all over the district. Their butter averaged almost one pound to the inch, not quite. They were operating four months and they made 46,871 lbs. of butter. Whitewood creamery led the procession. He did not wish to take any special credit for this to the management of the creamery. As he had just said, they were favorably situated, having a wholly mixed farming district from end to end. Wherever there was a large area exclusively devoted to grain growing that area was not tributary to a creamery. Their furthest point was 30 miles away. That was too far, and they had therefore subsidiary routes, that was, certain persons brought their cream to a particular spot at a particular time, where and when they were met by the collector. In all they had ten routes. They were anxious to learn something, so as to

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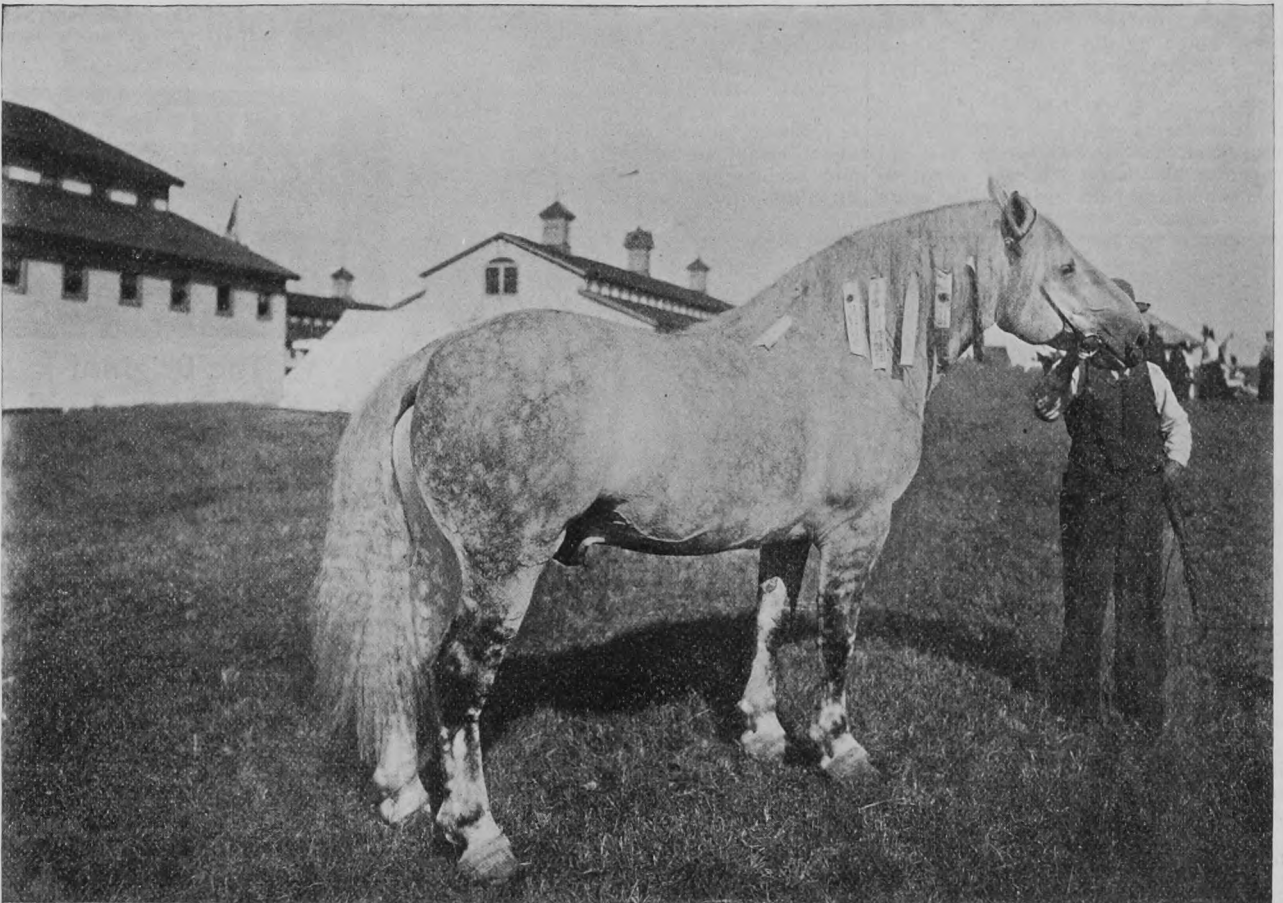


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be able to collect more cheaply next year. They collected three times a week, and paid by the trip. In the fall it cost just as much to collect the cream as it did in the middle of the season. Somehow it did not seem right that the cost should be just as much at the end, for 400 or 500, as it was in July for 700 or 800. If a scheme could be devised so that the cost would fit in with the quantity they would be glad. The teamster, however, had to go the same number of miles, and he wanted the same pay. He had been much struck with Mr. Grayson's remark that they had no difficulty as to the quality of the cream. He (Mr. Hawkes) must confess they had a difficulty. He believed, however, it could be got over, because there were two or three routes where they had no difficulty, and if it could be hauled for one it could be hauled for another, though doubtless the question of distance had something to do with it. The White-

anything. The only thing that would induce a farmer to send in his cream was, would it pay him? If not, it was useless to stand over him with a club and try to make him. His object was to get in as many patrons as he could. He had come to the conclusion, however, that the shallow pan business was a mistake, and it would have to be ruled out next year, because, look at the surface exposed to the air in hot weather. Milk could not be kept as it should be kept, and there were several cases where farmers had good wells, but as they used shallow pans the wells were of no use. Cream from shallow setting might be good at starting, but by the time it was 26 miles on the road it would begin to show signs of decomposition. In regard to buttermilk their creamery ran against a great snag. They had a large quantity, and everyone he ran across he urged to start a pig ranch and buy their buttermilk, but it was all of no use,

five cows, it did not pay him to haul in his cream himself. Of course, if he had thirty or forty, and was making a business of it, that was a different matter. They had no collecting stations in their district, but they wanted two. They could then enlarge their area. There were large German, Swede and Hungarian settlements across the valley north of them, where the people had small bunches of cattle, twos, threes, fours, and so on. These people, hardworking, industrious, religious, were not good hands at butter-making. They wanted educating. At present it did not pay the creamery to look after these people, so there was that great batch of settlers, and they could not get at them. A collecting station should be established among them. Perhaps the first year it would be run at a loss, and their creamery could not run it. They were not a philanthropic body, but there was a fine field to educate those people to



Imported Percheron Stallion, Francois, 9424 (15485). See Page 11.

wood creamery asked Professor Robertson how about the kind of cream, should they take deep setting or only separator cream? He replied that he did not care how it was manipulated, provided that the cream was good. That stood to reason; what did it matter how the cream was made? He was not complaining of Professor Robertson; no one had a greater admiration for him. But, as a matter of fact, that statement had led them to this plan, that people could use shallow pans or what they liked. If he had made a restriction they, as purchasers, would have been able to say they would not take any shallow pan cream. That would have saved them a lot of bother. But they wanted to get the creamery started and to have a fair show, so that it could stand upon its own bottom. Then, if it could not stand, let it fall. When he saw that they would have sufficient cream from 500 or 600 cows, he ceased asking the farmers to sign anything or pledge themselves to

and their buttermilk had not brought them any return worth mentioning. That was a great drawback. They had no private hauling at their creamery; it was all route hauling; with the exception of the subsidiary routes, the creamery wagon went to the farmers' doors. It was important to make everything as convenient as possible to the farmer. If a farmer was called from his work to hitch up a team three times a week and take his cream over so many miles, he would soon curse the creamery. If the cream wagon went to the farmer's door it saved him a lot of trouble. Of course, some places were too far for this. At Cotham, where their esteemed, secretary, Mr. Trant, was once so energetic that he was called the "King of Cotham," and other places, were too far, and that was why they had subsidiary routes. Everything was done and should be done by the creamery wagon. The creamery should do everything it could to save the farmer labor. If he had four or

increase their small bunches, and he ventured to say that in a very few years there would be a thousand cows to put into a creamery. There ought also to be a collecting station at Moose Mountain. In regard to skimming stations, the farmers had to haul their milk there, and that put too much labor on the farmer. If the farmer had to be continuously on the trail when he wished to be somewhere else, though he gained, he lost as well, and they ought to make it so that he gained right along.

J. R. Mitchell (Grenfell) said that their creamery had been quite a success. They were well satisfied with it. It had passed their highest expectations. They had 400 cows guaranteed, and before the season was out they had 700, and more would have come in if they could have got at their cream easily. They had five routes of an average of about 28 miles each, and the average cost per mile was about seven cents. The average cost per lb. of butter

was 1.29c., the lowest (July) being 1.12c., and the highest (October) 1.60c. Referring back to the routes, he would say that the longest route was 30 miles, the all-round trip. They paid by the trip, the highest being \$2.75 and the lowest \$1.15. They let their routes by open competition. If a member put in the competition, of course, he could have the hauling, but he had to pay his share like the rest. They got their hauling done very reasonably, and he believed it was the best way to let the routes. They found that if they let those people who lived close to the factory bring in their own cream, then those outside would not come in because it cost them too much. They, therefore, passed a resolution that all should pay alike for the hauling. It had given the best satisfaction. As to cost of local management, they had none except postage and stationery. As to the butter-milk, they had sold about 46,000 lbs. at 9c. per 100 lbs. They had sold it all to Mr. Copeland on condition that he drew it away, which he did regularly. Like a previous speaker, they had also run their water into a slough and had complaints about the smell, but at last Mr. Copeland took the water as well, and there was no more difficulty in that respect. He did not pay for the water; it was given to him, but he hauled it away. They were

since then had used a separator, and now had better calves by feeding the milk warm from the separator. He strongly urged every farmer to get a separator of some kind. As to suggested improvements, he would like to see pass-books sent to the patrons every week showing the results of the tests. He would also like to see a form of contract drawn up between the cream haulers and the directors. In conclusion, he would say they were all satisfied with their creamery. There had been no complaints, and the creamery being there it had raised the price of butter locally for those not in the creamery. Therefore, both those in and not in were satisfied.

The president said that at Moose Jaw they had pass-books, as suggested, and had also forms of contract.

E. Moorhouse said that every Saturday he made tests for each route and on Monday the haulers each took a ticket with the tests on, and the patrons could either enter them in a book or not as they liked.

Wm. Watson (Moose Jaw) said that as regarded selling butter locally it might seem all right, but there was a difficulty in the way. Professor Robertson was trying to establish a market in Great Britain, and perhaps the patrons might be at a little loss at the initiation of the scheme.



Fairview Farm Buildings. See Page 11.

against private hauling, under which the cream was brought in at all times of the day. It was never satisfactory. Two had tried it, and had had to give it up. A man tried it, and when he found he lost a day every time he brought his cream in he soon gave it up and had the wagon to call. Route hauling was the best. They had one or two patrons in the Qu'Appelle valley, and they allowed them to bring their cream up the hill, where they were met by the creamery wagon. They had no difficulty whatever. They thought it best for the directors to arrange the route hauling. There were no collecting stations in the district, but there were some Germans north of the valley. These did not make good butter. They required education on the matter. If they could be got into the factory it would be a benefit to them and a help to the factory. The formation of a station there had been under consideration, and if these settlers would form a society and take the matter up and put in separators and collect the cream to one place or bring it right to the creamery, then something might be done if they would take hold of the matter themselves. As to skimming stations he did not think they could coax people to bring their milk every day. In the hot weather the milk would get as thick as possible and become only fit to be fed to the calves. He had found this out from actual experience and ever

Professor Robertson had entered into contracts to supply so many tons of butter a week, and if the creameries had local sales he might not be able to fulfill his contracts with the people of Great Britain. It was a difficulty that must be left to be dealt with by Professor Robertson and each creamery.

A. B. Bompas (Wolseley) said that in many respects their creamery had not been a great success. They were, however, in their infancy, and thought that it would be a success ultimately. They had a good dairy district. In the old days no place between Moosomin and Calgary shipped more or better butter. A great part of their district was well-adapted to mixed farming, though they had also extensive wheat-growing areas, especially about Sintaluta. When their creamery was started they experienced great difficulty in getting water. It cost a great deal of money, and was very discouraging to both directors and shareholders. They bored several holes, and just when they thought of moving the creamery they struck water in abundance at nine feet. They also experienced considerable difficulty in inducing butter-makers to contribute cream and milk. They got no one from north of the track, so they lost half of the district. He could not understand how that was; it seemed contrariness. Those who could haul at a very little expense did not do it. There

Food Caused Pain

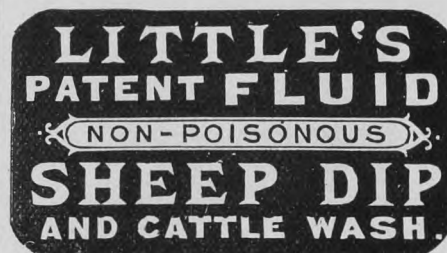
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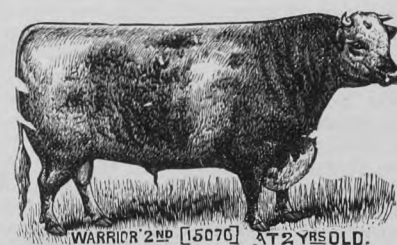
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CLEARWATER, MAN.

was, for instance, the Ellisboro district, where they could easily send in cream from 300 or 400 cows, as fine cattle as any in the Northwest, but they sent none to the creamery, and very few had taken any interest as shareholders. They had only one cream route. They received both milk and cream, but he was quite sure it would be better to have cream only. Every farmer ought to have a sep-

and when he used a one-horse rig he charged \$2 a day. When the time came to have two horses, the charge was \$3 a day. When the time came to go three times a week, he stopped just as soon as he could. A great deal depended upon the cream drawer. He should be a fair judge of cream, and if he watched the patrons and helped them along to keep their cream in good shape, especially dur-

was a little too close. Turn those three into one and they would have a rattling good factory run at a considerable lessening of expense. Of course, they might be able to run the three, but it would be uphill work. As to milk to the creamery he did not think it was a success. A question he should like answered was: Did they get an exact test or only an average at the end of the week or month? He thought also the amount of money paid should be known to the secretary-treasurer. When they put the farmer in the dark they had a bad man to deal with. It had been mentioned during the discussion about persons promising cows and not keeping their promises. He believed there was carelessness in getting to know how many cows would come in. A man would be asked, "How many cattle have you?" He answers, "52," and down that number goes, and no one knew whether they were all bulls or what they were. As to their guarantee to the government, they could only give it from the people who had guaranteed to them, and that was not worth a snap of the fingers.

J. Hawkes said there was an ordinance providing for a penalty in such cases.

W. Braithwaite—Then let us have a test case, for it is that which is stopping the creameries. I should also like more information as to local selling. I was offered 30c. a pound for my butter by the stores at Indian Head. I should like to hear more about selling to the store-keepers or withholding it from them altogether.

W. Dickson (Indian Head) said that these creameries were run by the government and the manufacture of the butter was practically taken out of their hands. An agreement had been entered into for three years. Since then the government had established a creamery and two stations. Had they not themselves contributed to injuring the individual creamery? Quite a large number of cows from his district that had been signed for had gone to South Qu'Appelle and other

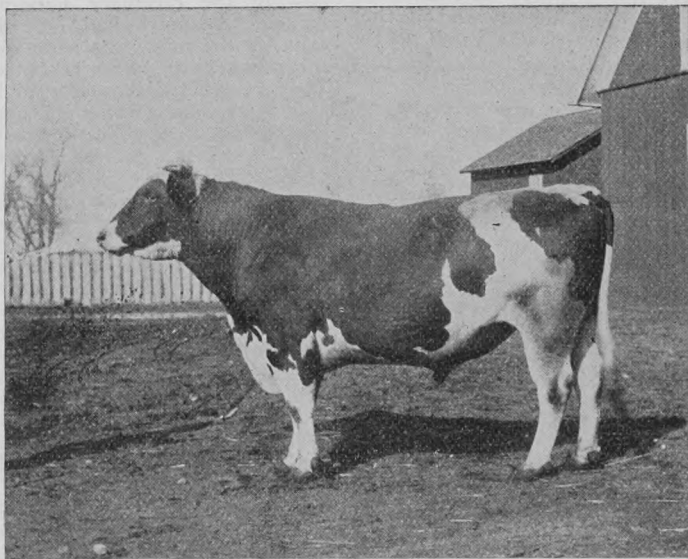


Kappijine 3d, 9364, H-F. H. B. 981. A. R. See Page 11.

arator. They sold their buttermilk at 10c. per hundred pounds, but their butter-maker told him that the best way was to sell it at so much per ton of the butter manufactured. Their hauling was all route hauling; they did not allow any private hauling. They had a collecting station at Moffatt, and had to haul ten miles. A short haul was not more work than separating. Mr. Hawkes talked about saving the farmer labor, but it was no easy work turning a separator. He would like some suggestions as to shareholders who had not paid up their shares.

W. Braithwaite (Indian Head) said they had private hauling. The parties were expected to be at the factory at a certain time, and if they did not get there they were told about it. They had no difficulty in disposing of their buttermilk at 10c. per 100 lbs. Coming back to hauling, he said they allowed it on every route. In fact, the creamery wagon went past the doors of patrons who brought in their own cream. He did not think that was right or just to them as an association; but they had to hold out inducements to get people to patronize them. He would, however, go away from that conference with the determination that that sort of thing should be shut down. It was no advantage to them to pay for hauling cream and going past the doors of those who were paying nothing towards the expenses. In regard to the arrangement of routes, that should be left entirely with the directors. He could give them a little information on that point. A year ago they had some little difficulty in the gathering. It cost them about \$80 a month, or \$3 a day. One man drew the whole of it. Well, they wanted to get that reduced, and he volunteered to draw one route, so as to gain information and see what it could be done for. The route was the hardest they had; it was all on clay land. In May he travelled 205 miles and was paid \$14; in June, 228 miles, \$24; July, 576 miles, \$30; August, 432 miles, \$27; September, 304 miles, \$16; October, 104 miles, \$6; totals, 1,849 miles; paid, \$117. The way he did was, he started in May,

ing the hot weather, he could lessen the expense in that way. When he (Mr. Braithwaite) was hauling, and it came to the fall, instead of hauling twice a week, he only hauled once, and lessened the expense considerably in that way. He contended that the hauling of cream had a great deal to do with the business. The cheaper they could get the cream hauled the better they would be at the end of the



Count Aaggie Clothilde, 16209. See Page 11.

year. The drawer should begin at the far end of the route and collect on his way to the factory. The question of the success of their factory was a very critical one for him to answer. A half of the district of Indian Head was a grain-growing district. They had not a dairying district all round, but to the south it was one of the best dairying districts in the country. He believed the factories were crowded too close. It seemed to him that three factories on a railway line of thirty miles

places. The government was responsible for some of this sort of thing.

President Hopkins—It would be quite time enough for them to take up the subject when the government crowds on this line.

J. H. Finlay (Qu'Appelle) reported that they had six routes, averaging 30 miles, and eight hours was the time allowed for travel. They hardly averaged one pound to the inch. They had not enough separators, as they hoped to have

next year. They found twice a week sufficient to haul, except at the station of Fort Qu'Appelle, where the hauling was three times a week. They paid \$2 a trip for hauling. The cost of the butter was 4c., and 2c. for hauling. They could sell any amount of buttermilk. They sold it by tender, \$40 for the season. They hoped to get more for it next year. It was not desirable to have private hauling, as there should be no inducement to bring inferior cream. They did not receive any milk. He thought they should sell locally to any one who came along and paid for it in cash.

E. Moorhouse (Moose Jaw) said that they had one milk route of 12 miles, and the milk had to arrive by 9 o'clock. The cost of their butter was about 2½c. They sold their buttermilk at 12c. per 100 lbs. They pumped it right from the churn into a vat and allowed 1½ lbs. of buttermilk to one pound of butter. That was the rate it should be paid for. Moose Jaw creamery was the only one that had entirely private hauling. It would be almost impossible to run routes in that district. The south was entirely a ranching district, and the north was a grain-growing district. The south was a territory 70 or 80 miles in length. The people hauled it themselves. They had always received milk at the Moose Jaw creamery, but he did not think it would be so in future. It was not really a success. Here were a few figures. In 1894 they had 43 milk patrons, and 12 cream patrons; in 1895, 29 milk and 30 cream; in 1896, 27 milk and 47 cream; and in 1897, 13 milk and 50 cream. They would see, therefore, milk was dying a natural death. Most of the patrons, about 50, had hand separators, the rest were deep setting; no shallow setting at all. They had no creamery or collecting stations. As to local selling, he thought it was quite proper. They had sold more than 11,000 lbs. If there were a good market he believed in taking advantage of it and selling at best prices. If they got 20c. at the factory they were doing well. It was the creamery that made the prices for the dairy butter, and if they could supply the town at a profit to the patrons they should do so. This fall they had placed 9,000 at 20c.

J. Hawkes asked if it were necessary to have spring wagons. Professor Robertson had said no.

J. A. Mitchell thought they ought to have spring wagons. He had not heard any complaints of any difference.

W. Watson said they supplied platforms with springs. He rather thought Mr. Hawkes had misunderstood Professor Robertson, who had doubtless meant that lumber wagons would do with a spring platform. There was not then the rebound of a spring wagon.

A. N. LeCain (Grenfell) said he did not represent a creamery, but an agricultural society, and they were thoroughly in favor of the creameries.

A. M. McLean (Indian Head) said that he also represented an agricultural society. He had been edified a good deal in listening to the discussion. He was not quite clear in regard to route hauling. If he had a hundred cows in a creamery it would pay him to do the hauling, and it seemed hard that he should be obliged to pay some one else to do it. He could well understand that the creameries were a great help to the country, and the way to make them a success was to make them a profit to the farmers. They could not inaugurate a system that would make the farmer hold to a bad bargain any more than they could make him pay for his seed grain, and they all knew what difficulty there had been about that. He believed the creameries should be encouraged. They were the greatest blessings

to people with families. It might not pay to buy cows and hire persons to milk them, but for a man with a family they were a good thing, and he wished them every success.

President Hopkins was glad to hear remarks from those not engaged at the creameries. It was not men who had cows who had got the creameries into shape. It was business men who had seen the benefits of the scheme and had seen that the farmers were losing. It was not the mission of the Northwest Dairymen's Association to advocate people going into dairying, but to help those that were in to make dairying more profitable. Although they never told the people they were going to make independent fortunes in the dairying business, yet they told them of a better way of going on than they were going on. A few years ago they started a creamery at Moose Jaw on the joint stock company plan. He (Mr. Hopkins) said he could only go into it on one principle, viz., that every man should share alike. If one man were eight miles away he should have his milk or cream drawn as cheaply as anybody. They started, and they did not allow any man to have any privileges over another. As Mr. Moorhouse had told them, the patrons in the hills did their own hauling, but there was a considerable amount sent by train from people living sixty miles away west. These people were well pleased. It had been a source of revenue all through the summer, and they had raised calves that had surprised them. He had been very much interested with the meeting. He was glad to see so many present. They had never had so good a meeting before, and it was very encouraging. He thoroughly believed that if they were going to keep in touch they must not make an inferior article; they must meet together and take united action. They had a country as good as any dairying country in the world, and they should profit by it.

Wm. Henley (Qu'Appelle) pointed out that nothing had been said about the cost of the creamery buildings. Qu'Appelle creamery had cost \$1,750; the calls for the two years were 25 per cent.; the number of shares taken up was 875. They raised a loan and paid the money, and there was another 15 per cent. call now being made. The interest they paid was 7 per cent. As regarded the hauling of the cream, they paid \$52 a month. If they could get a man qualified to judge the cream, and one they could depend upon, it would be a great thing. They found paying by the trip the best, though it might be different in other districts. He did not think they could lay down any general rule, but they could meet and see which was hauling the best way.

Acting on Mr. Henley's hint, the other delegates gave the cost of their creamery buildings as follows: Whitewood, \$800 (adapting the agricultural hall.) They had 1,400 shares and had made a call of 50 per cent. There was \$100 unpaid on that call. They owed \$200, but on that they had 50 per cent. capital to fall back on.

Grenfell: Cost, \$1,650; 2,000 shares. They had a loan of \$1,150 to pay. They got it at a reasonable rate of interest, and it had paid them better to have a loan than a share capital. The interest was 7 per cent.

Wolseley: Cost of building, \$1,200; extras and cost of getting water made it \$1,500. Shares, 2,000, and they had made three calls of 10 per cent. and one of 15 per cent. They borrowed \$700 at 8 per cent., of which \$150 had just been paid.

Moosomin: Cost, \$1,862; shares all paid up, and whatever was lacking was borrowed by mortgaging the building. They had no trouble about a water supply.

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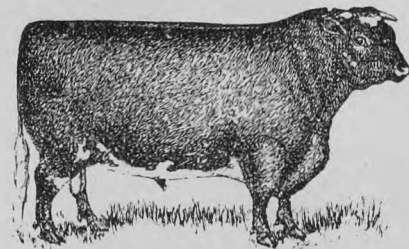
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Three-year-old AYRSHIRE BULL, Reg. A593. Have used him two years and must change. Guaranteed a sure calf getter.

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250 Shearling and Ram Lambs, singly or by the carload. Also a choice lot of Bwes of all ages. Breeding Stock imported from the leading flocks of England. Write us before buying elsewhere. Address— F. H. NEIL & CO., Railway Station, Lucan, Ont. P.O. Box 35, Lucan, Ont. (2122)

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Rice's Pure Salt

BEST FORTABLE DAIRY AND FARM. When writing advertisers, mention The Farmer

They ran pipes to the C. P. R. tanks, who had kindly given them that privilege.

Indian Head: In an exceptional position as Lord Brassey had put up a factory at a cost of \$3,500, including the machinery, and they paid a rental of 5 per cent., or \$185.

Moose Jaw: Cost, \$3,500, worth \$4,500.

heavy initial expenditures by the farmers for buildings, cans, separators, and what not.

John Hawkes agreed. The government would receive \$1,880 from the Whitewood creamery and the cost would not be anything approaching that amount. He objected to the amounts of all the cream-

President Hopkins said that he understood that Professor Robertson's scheme was that all the creameries of last year stood upon one level, the expenses on one account, that indeed they all formed one great institution.

W. Dickson—I did also.

W. Henley—I did, too. Professor Robertson had said that he got that money voted, \$14,000, and was responsible for paying the money back.

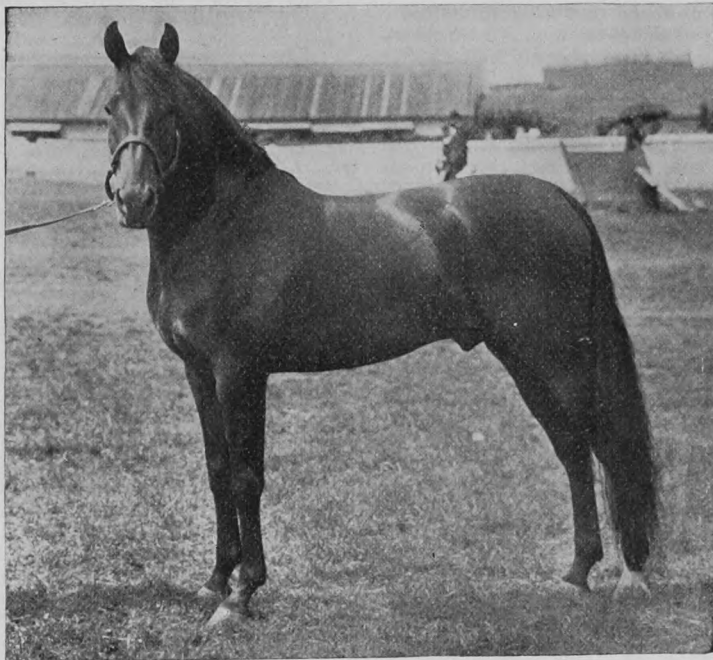
W. Watson was sure the government would not be a loser at three cents. Another point was that the government should give them a detailed statement of the cost of every factory, hired labor, fuel, boxes, parchment, paper, salt, oil, freight, commission, insurance, cost of machinery, etc., so that at the end of the term, when they came to take over the factories themselves, they might know how they stood. This would educate the several boards of directors and patrons, and enable them all the better to take up and continue the creameries after Professor Robertson ceased to operate them. It was essential that the creameries should pay well, especially if the high price of wheat continued, which might tempt many to neglect the creameries in favor of wheat growing. At the Moose Jaw factory they did not know the cost of anything, paper, prints, and so on.

W. Dickson would like to hear something about their cows, their feed, etc. He believed there were some cows that did not pay for their keep.

E. Moorhouse said the suggestion was a valuable one. The ordinary cow in the Northwest did not make more than four pounds a week, whereas they ought to make double, and the creameries would be very materially benefitted.

R. L. Broad (Moffat) was of the same opinion, and strongly advocated Brome grass.

President Hopkins pointed out that the present conference was specially to discuss the management of creameries. In March they would be having meetings to discuss cattle and their feed. He thought



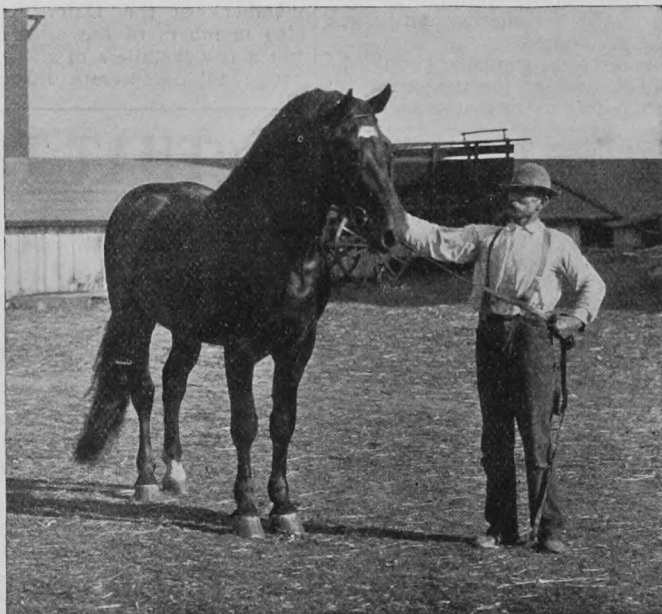
Red Prophet, 16791. See Page 11.

A great deal of money was laid out with the advice and consent of Professor Robertson, who, to make it an experimental station for the N. W. T. had got \$400 from the government.

Wm. Watson (Moose Jaw) said that a great deal of information had been given at the conference by the delegates from the different creameries, but there was one phase that had not been touched upon, viz., the 4c. a lb. paid to the government, and in the case of those started last year an extra 1c. to pay for the new machinery supplied by the government. Taking a broad view of the matter, their aim and purpose should be to encourage mixed farming. It had been well brought out when he started the agitation in the northwest that those who were not sending to the creameries were not receiving as good benefit as those who were. The government were charging entirely too much. The creameries were a public benefit to the whole of the Territories; so were the experimental farms, but the farms only paid a very small percentage to the government, and the people put up with it because they were a public benefit. Why, then, should creameries, that were equally important, and would bring more money into the pockets of the people of the Northwest, why should they be made to pay the costs in full, especially in such a very short time as three years? Why should not the government give a longer time? He was not advocating that they should not be paid the cost. The creameries would pay back in full. He thought, however, the government should reduce the amount to three cents, and should do it for this year they were going through, and if it did not pay in three years, then take five years. He wanted this to be brought home, and when they had meetings during the winter they should try to be unanimous on the point. It was important this should be done now, as it would be a greater advantage now than hereafter, as at starting there were such

eries being pooled, which meant that Whitewood farmers were paying to support creameries in Alberta. It was unreasonable that the farmers of Whitewood, Moosomin and Grenfell should be made to contribute to other creameries in other districts.

W. Henley always understood that if



Marengo, Three Years Old. See Page 11.

the cost were not four cents they would get back the difference.

W. Watson said yes, they would get it back some day. The government was not going to make money out of them, but what he wanted was to relieve their present needs.

W. Grayson said the Moosomin people understood it to be at end of each year.

it would be a good thing if they had in the Territories an association to keep in touch with the sales. Many people did not know what butter was fetching anywhere. An association of patrons would be able to keep them well informed as to prices everywhere.

W. Watson looked forward to the time when there would be travelling separa-

lors, as in Iowa. Such a separator travelled 20 or 30 miles a day, separated 5,000 to 7,000 pounds of milk and took the cream the same night to the creamery.

A short conversation took place on the practice of some store keepers marking their tubs "Creamery Butter," and the law on the subject was pointed out.

A committee had been appointed during the day to take notes of the discussion and to formulate the opinions expressed into resolutions. The committee was as follows: The President, Wm. Watson, John Hawkes, L. G. Bell, J. R. Mitchell and Thos. Grayson, and they reported as follows:—

1. We are of opinion that all patrons should be charged the same ratio per pound of butter for hauling, irrespective of distance.

2. That in the interests of cleanliness all buttermilk, washings and refuse should, where practicable, be removed daily to a distance of at least half a mile from the creamery.

3. That cream haulers should be held responsible for the condition of the cream delivered by them at the factory. Note.—This provision is intended to ensure adequate care in collecting the cream. Patrons should understand that it is to their interest to send the cream in the best possible condition.

4. We recommend the universal adoption of separators, and we believe cream gathering to be preferable to hauling milk.

5. We believe experience proves that route hauling should as a rule be adopted in preference to individual hauling.

6. As representatives of the creameries of Assiniboia, we are of opinion that a less sum than four cents should be charged by the government for the manufacture of the butter; and that a reduction to at least three cents a pound should be made, such reduction to apply to 1897, with its heavy initial expenses. Further, we are of opinion that this would conduce to a large increase of business, and be to the great advantage of the dairy interest in general; further, that if at the end of three years the government are not fully reimbursed, they should continue in their occupancy of the creameries until such time as they are repaid.

7. That some arrangements should be made at all creameries for the supply of all creamery butter to meet the local demand.

8. We recommend that every patron should receive a weekly statement from the buttermaker of his butter test, either by entry in the patrons' pass-book, or in such other way as may be convenient.

9. That with a view to the directors taking over the respective creameries at the end of the term, a detailed statement of all the costs and expenses of the respective creameries be furnished by the government to the directors every year.

The report was submitted to the delegates, and was unanimously adopted.

A conversation then took place, during which it was suggested that the directors of the different creameries hold meetings with their neighbors to discuss matters affecting the creamery industry; that the conference of delegates be annual, and should occupy two days; also, that it should meet in different towns, and W. Dickson extended a cordial invitation to the association to hold the next conference at Indian Head, and that the annual meeting of the Dairymen's Association and the conference of delegates be held at the same time.

On motion of John Hawkes, seconded by A. B. Bompas, the following resolution was agreed to, amid cheers: "That this conference, having received reports from the various delegates of the various creameries, desires to place on record its deep sense of gratification at the success

that has attended the establishment of state-aided creameries in the Northwest Territories, and we hail with pleasure the announcement that the quality of the product of these creameries has met with great approval in the British markets, thereby giving a guarantee of future success."

A hearty vote of thanks to President Hopkins closed the proceedings.

It was announced that a pamphlet, containing a report of last year's proceedings of the association, would be sent free to persons applying to Wm. Trant, Regina.

Since the conference the following report has reached the association from the Glen Adelaide cheese factory: Cheese manufactured, 3,500 lbs; four routes, 15 miles per route; cost of route per diem, \$1.06; cost per lb. of cheese, 3½c.; cost of local management, directors, \$16; secretary and salesman, \$50; cheesemaker, \$52 a month; whey fed to hogs at factory, charges for hogs for the season, under 100 lbs., 75c., over, \$1. The routes are let by auction. The factory has been in operation three years, and is a success.

Manitoba Dairy Association.

The Executive Committee of the Manitoba Dairy Association has decided once more to hold its annual meeting at Winnipeg and arrange with the secretaries of the different breeders' associations to call the meeting at a date, in the middle of February, on which a general convention can be held, as was done with advantage last year. At one time it was proposed to hold the annual meeting at some point outside Winnipeg, but such a change was felt by the executive to be outside their proper functions. It will now be in order for those who favor a change to some outside town to attend the annual meeting and there, by a vote of the members present, to procure the desired alteration in the place of meeting. One strong objection to a change from Winnipeg as the place of meeting is that many of the members of the Dairy Association are also members of the other societies, and not a few members of all the societies arrange to do private business while in

town. Arrangements will, as heretofore, be made with the C. P. R. to carry all members to the joint convention at reduced rates. These annual meetings are in the main for business. The work of special dairy instruction is being carried out by the government and its able commissioner, Mr. C. C. Macdonald, and it is pretty certain that for business a much greater number of members can be got together at Winnipeg than at any other place.

Creamery Bonuses.

Last year, at the instigation of Prof. Robertson, the Dominion government offered a bonus of \$50 to every creamery that would provide suitable cold storage, with two further bonuses of \$25, each to be paid in 1898 and 1899. Some accepted this offer, but it came too late for others to decide. The offer is renewed for one season more for all factories that care to avail themselves of it. To the owners or lessees of creameries who have not obtained the bonus of \$50 for 1897, the government will grant a bonus of \$50 per creamery if and when they provide and keep in use a refrigerator room according to the plans and regulations during the season of 1898, and the further bonuses of \$25 each for the seasons of 1899 and 1900, if and when the refrigerator room has been kept in use according to the regulations during those two seasons. All subject to ratification by parliament. Thus the owner of a creamery, who provides the necessary refrigerator room, and keeps it in use according to the regulations during three years, ending 1899 or 1900, as the case may be, may receive altogether a bonus of \$100 per creamery. Plans, showing the style of construction recommended for the insulation of the cold storage room and the method of storing the ice and cooling the room, will be furnished on application to the Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying, Ottawa. A circular to this effect has just been issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

On the earth, the Infinite has sowed His name in tender flowers.—Catullus.

"THAT TERROR of MOTHERS."

How it was overcome by a
Nova Scotian mother

Who is well known as an author.

Of all the evils that attack children scarcely any other is more dreaded than croup. It so often comes in the night. The danger is so great. The climax is so sudden. It is no wonder that Mrs. W. J. Dickson (better known under her pen name of "Stanford Eveleth") calls it "the terror of mothers." Nor is it any wonder that she writes in terms of praise and gratitude for the relief which she has found both from her own anxieties, and for her children's ailments, in Dr. J. C. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

"Memory does not recall the time when Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral was not used in our family, for throat and lung troubles. That terror of mothers—the startling, croupy cough—never alarmed me, so long as I had a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in the house to supplement the hot-water bath. When suffering with whooping cough, in its worst form, and articulation was impossible on account of the choking, my children would point and gesticulate toward the bottle; for experience had taught them that relief was in its contents."—Mrs. W. J. Dickson ("Stanford Eveleth"), author of "Romance of the Provinces," Truro, N. S.

C. J. Wooldridge, Wortham, Tex., writes:

"One of my children had croup. One night I was startled by the child's hard breathing, and on going to it found it strangling. It had nearly ceased to breathe. Having a part of a bottle of Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in the house, I gave the child three doses, at short intervals, and anxiously waited results. From the moment the Pectoral was given the child's breathing grew easier, and in a short time it was sleeping quietly and breathing naturally. The child is alive and well to-day, and I do not hesitate to say that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved its life."—C. J. WOOLDRIDGE, Wortham, Tex.

These statements make argument in favor of this remedy unnecessary. It is a family medicine that no home should be without. It is just as efficacious in bronchitis, asthma, whooping cough, and all other varieties of coughs, as it is in croup. Anyone who is sick is invited to write to the Doctor who is at the head of the staff of our newly organized Free Medical Advice department. The best medical advice, on all diseases, without reference to their curability by Dr. Ayer's medicines. Address, J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Wants a Grand Rally.

W. M. Champion, vice-president of the Manitoba Dairy Association, writes from Reaburn as follows:—"As one of the pioneers of the country, who has carried on dairying in all its branches for 20 years, and a member of the Provincial Dairy Association since it was formed, 12 years ago, let me say, through your columns, that at no time in the life of the Association was there ever so much good work to be done as at the present time. There are very few of your readers who do not mourn with us the loss of our late president, Mr. Hettle. But while

find out that processes going on in the "innards" of a cow are "fearfully and wonderfully made" and but little understood.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Winnipeg Dairy By-Law.

The Winnipeg city authorities have more than once tried to pass a by-law that would be a means to prevent the introduction of disease through its domestic milk supply. Last winter's by-law was opposed by the city dairymen and has at last come before the full court for settlement of some details and the result



Shropshire Sheep, owned by Grogan & Peters, Swan Lake, Man.

mourning his loss we have in that very fact a fresh motive for greater efforts to fill up the ranks and go on to still greater usefulness. Therefore, let me call on all true friends of the dairy interests of this province to come to our annual convention, to be held in the middle of February at Winnipeg, and help to elect the best men as our officers, while at the same time consulting as to the best way in which to forward the cause of improved dairy work. At that time all the stock breeding interests will be represented in convention, and valuable points may be gathered by every breeder of improved horses, cattle, sheep and swine worth far more to every one of us than the trifle it costs to be there and enrol ourselves as members of those valuable associations."

New Points in Cow Feeding.

New facts about cow feeding have been learned by a remarkable experiment conducted by Director Jordan at the New York station, the results of which, soon to be published, will make a sensation. Selecting a good Jersey cow and getting her in proper shape for the test, he fed her for 60 days with prepared foods that contained practically no fat. Everything that she consumed was weighed and analyzed, also the milk and all the excrement, solid and liquid. The figures show that this cow gave in her milk 40 pounds more fat than she consumed, while she added 30 pounds to her weight and was in good, thrifty, fleshy condition at the close. This indicates that the vital force in the cow has the ability to convert sugar and starch in the feed into fat. Should this fact be confirmed by repeated tests, it may upset some of the accepted theories about balanced rations. Indeed, some of the intelligent western feeders contend that they get better results by feeding their cheap corn, grain or meal, with corn fodder—a ration that is quite deficient in protein or nitrogenous matter, though rich in fat—than they do when a well-balanced ration is given. Now, if a cow can convert starchy elements into fat, as Jordan believes, why may she not increase the solids in her milk, according as her food is varied? The fact is, we are beginning to

illustrates once more the perplexities of legal problems. The dairymen objected to the clause which provides for the separation of diseased animals from those that are healthy. There are several conditions which the applicant contended were too stringent, but the decision of the court is that the city council had authority to insert this clause. The dairymen also complained that licensees were forbidden to deliver milk in the city from dairies not duly inspected and approved of and that the by-law in this respect was wrong because the statute did not authorize any prohibition of this kind. The court dismissed the objection. The court holds that it is perfectly reasonable to prohibit licensees from delivering milk from dairies as to which their license does not apply.



Shropshire Sheep, owned by Hon. Thos. Greenway, Crystal City, Man.

Another objection that was taken was to the condition that every dairyman applying for a license must secure not only prior to the time of his getting a license, but during the whole time that he held it, a right to the city to inspect his dairy and the cows from which he obtained his milk, whether he owned the cows himself or only purchased from a dairyman. It was objected that this gave the city undue powers as to the inspection of dairies, especially those outside the city of dairymen not doing business in the city. The court holds that a licensee is properly subject to such a condition, because he can contract with the person from whom he buys that the latter's dairy and stables be subject to the inspection.

Feed for Dairy Cows.

The patrons of the Neepawa creamery held a meeting, at which, besides routine business, a most useful discussion took place. The general expression of opinion seemed to be that there was insufficient pasture land in the district to admit of keeping a great number of cows. Mr. Irwin said that it was a great mistake to rely on prairie grass at all, alleging that it contained insufficient nourishment for milk production. He said he had experimented with timothy pasture during the past season and affirmed that one acre cultivated was more than equal to twenty acres wild. A warm discussion ensued on the best feed for milk-producing. Mr. Irwin spoke of his own experiments and warned very strongly against using barley chop, as it is flesh producing and not milk-producing, and injurious to both cow and calf, and recommended as a result of his own tests, bran and oats as the best milk producer obtainable. Mr. Lee affirmed that boiled barley was equally good, but the general impression seemed to be that bran and oats were the best for creamery purposes. All the gentlemen present spoke very favorably of the creamery, and it was unanimously agreed to keep it open during the coming season. Geo. Hamilton was requested to canvass for more patrons, and the president and others volunteered to assist him. It was further agreed to defer the election of officers until after the canvass had been made, and to call a special meeting for that purpose about two months hence.

Note.—Mr. Irwin's contention has much body in it. Bran, shorts, oats, or this year a little corn, will help to make milk. Barley is a more fattening feed. Do they have any Brome grass at Neepawa?

Making Butter.

C. P. Goodrich, dairy instructor, Farmers' Institute Corps, University of Wisconsin, makes the following pertinent suggestions in Farmer's Bulletin No. 47:—"One thing should always be borne in mind by the person who is making butter to sell. The butter is for somebody else to eat, and it is for your interest to make

it to suit them, whether it just suits your taste or not. Habit has a great deal to do with our likes and dislikes. You may have been accustomed to sweet cream butter; if so, you probably like that best. Or you may have got used to eating butter made from very ripe cream, and the butter not washed to expel the buttermilk, causing it to have a very decided flavor and taste, and so you look upon fine, delicate flavored butter as insipid. Or you may like little or no salting, or high salting; light color or high color. But all of this is of no consequence. It is no matter what you like. You want to make it to suit your customer, and you want your customers to be those who are able and willing to pay a good price

for what suits them. If the customer wants sweet cream butter, make it; if unsalted, make it so; if he desires it high salted, salt it high, and so on. Always make it the same for the same customers. They are getting tastes formed which you can make it profitable to gratify. It is not the province of the maker of dairy butter to try to educate the tastes of people who buy butter but rather to cater to their tastes when you find out what they are. If one is making butter to put on the general market he wants to make what that market demands and will pay the best price for. The best way to learn the market demand is to have the butter inspected by an expert judge who is a dealer and knows what takes best in the market. Ask him to criticize it and tell you just what he thinks of it; and don't get angry at what he tells you, but try to profit by what he says. The object of this article is to help farmers to make such butter as the best paying customers in the general market demand."

A Wonderful Cow.

An official of the Texas Agricultural College has disclosed some interesting particulars concerning a wonderful cow owned by that body. It appears that for the past few years special attention has been given to the breeding and development of dairy cows of high value by the agricultural and mechanical college authorities. "As a result of these systematic efforts we are now beginning to realize some of the highest attainments of 'cow culture.' Yentje Netherland, the cow we have developed in this manner, has, without strain to her constitution, produced 12 gallons 2 quarts $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints of milk per day, and 4 lbs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of butter per day, containing 80 per cent. of butter fat. Her best seven-day record is as follows: May 2nd, 101.5 lbs. milk, containing 2.2 per cent. butter fat; May 3rd, 102.5 lbs. milk, containing 2.1 per cent. butter fat; May 4th, 98.75 lbs. milk, containing 2.4 per cent. butter fat; May 5th, 101 lbs. milk, containing 2.8 per cent. butter fat; May 6th, 100.71 lbs. milk, containing 3.4 per cent. butter fat; May 7th, 100.5 lbs. milk, containing 2.4 per cent. butter fat; May 8th, 102.5 lbs. milk, containing 2.4 per cent. butter fat. Total milk yield, 707.5 lbs. for seven consecutive days. In order that the vitality and productive capacity of the cow may be better appreciated, her seven-day and thirty-day yields of milk are here given. During seven days she averaged more than 100 lbs. of milk per day; yield for the week of seven consecutive days, as shown above, 707.5 lbs. of milk. Her butter yield for seven consecutive days was 22 pounds. For thirty days her record is more surprising in that it shows a sustained milk flow averaging almost 100 lbs. of milk per day for thirty consecutive days. The exact yield was 2,959 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., which produced 85.95 lbs. of marketable butter, nearly 3 lbs. of butter per day for thirty days." We should like to see this animal.

North-West Dairy Association.

In the Territorial Legislature a sum of \$750 was put in the votes for the benefit of the N. W. Dairy Association. Mr. Ross said this body had been recently organized and had done good work, and it was through the instrumentality of its members that the very favorable change in regard to the creameries had been brought about. To Wm. Watson, a prominent member, and one of his own constituents, was due the credit for orig-

inating the plan and scheme which Prof. Robertson finally adopted almost in its entirety, and by which Dominion government assistance is now being given to the industry in this country. The present grant would partly go towards paying for a pamphlet which the association prepared and distributed. The association needed assistance to bring its members together. This, as had been said, was a country of magnificent distances, and delegates found that the expenses of attending necessary and valuable meetings were pretty heavy. Meetings for the exchange of ideas and formulation of schemes were in the interest of the country. Such a meeting had been held in Regina lately, and he (Mr. Ross) very much regretted that the House had been so busy that the members were unable to attend it. The stronger they helped the association to become, the more benefit it would be enabled to exert later on. In regard to business which had to depend on co-operation, farmers seemed to have more confidence in government management than in each other's management.

The Fairplay creamery, of Pilot Mound, has wound up its season's operations by the shipment of 9,000 lbs. of butter in December.

J. A. Kinsella, superintendent of government creameries, has sold to the Parson's Produce Co. of Winnipeg and Vancouver, 100,000 pounds of Northwest butter, the price being in the neighborhood of \$20,000. The butter will be distributed between the coast cities and the Kootenay. This firm made several large shipments to the Klondyke last season.

The little province of Prince Edward Island appears to have taken hold of dairying to good purpose. Eleven factories will make butter this winter, in addition to those that were running last winter, making 18 in all, not including the central creamery at Charlottetown. There are now thirty-two cheese factories and nineteen creameries in successful operation, as the result of the government's assistance for a couple of years. The value of the output for this year is estimated at over \$300,000.

Wm. Scott, agent for R. A. Lister & Co., writes Mr. Waugh as follows: "The annual meeting of the Manitoba Dairy

Association is to be held next month, and, as acting president of the association, I think you should bestir yourself to secure the attendance of at least one representative from every cheese and butter factory in the province. This season some factories have been very successful, while others have proved a disappointment to their owners and patrons. A free discussion of systems of management would be of great value to the downhearted ones, and there is nothing your association could do for the dairy industry that would be of so great advantage as to invite a delegate from every factory to your annual meeting, and, if necessary, pay his expenses. The information to be gained would benefit the whole farming community, and would be well worth the money."



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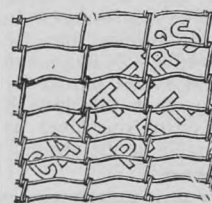
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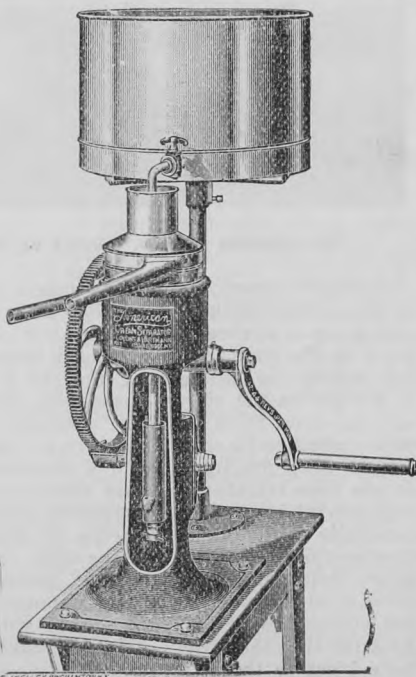
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The Celebrated Fairview Farm.

No doubt a number of The Nor'-West Farmer's readers will remember the proprietor as an old Canadian, who grew up among the farmers of the township of Vaughan, and acquired from them his taste for good farming and good stock. With a record of having won eighteen prizes in the horse and cattle departments at the recent Minnesota State Fair, it is not to be wondered at that the exhibit of Thos. Irvine, proprietor of Fairview Farm, of Rosemount, Minnesota, was the centre of considerable attraction, and it is our intention, apropos of the interest which this magnificent showing created, to give a concise description of this farm and its belongings.

The Fairview stock-farm is situated a mile and a half south of Rosemount, which is in the central portion of Dakota county, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad. It comprises 320 acres of land, all under cultivation except eighty acres, which are in pasture. No sales of hay or grain are made, the entire crop being needed to feed the live stock, which at present consists of eighty head of cattle, thirty head of horses, and 100 hogs—all animals of high breeding and merit. The crop of this year included hay, millet, oats, barley, pease, fodder-corn, field-corn and sorghum, besides several acres of potatoes. An unusually large yield was secured in each case, and as a result the capacity of the great barns has been taxed to the utmost.

The accompanying picture shows the position of the barns, but scarcely gives a correct impression of their size and capacity. The one at the left is 40x210 feet in dimensions, with stone basement stable, well-lighted and ventilated, under the rear half. This barn contains 27 box stalls, 32 tie stalls, water tank, grain-bins, harness room and separator room. The mow has a capacity for 250 tons of hay. Attached to the barn, on the south side, is the circular silo, with a capacity of 250 tons of ensilage, and which is now full. The second barn contains 20 tie stalls, 16 box stalls, grain-bins, harness rooms, water tanks, and a mow with a capacity for 125 tons of hay. The adjoining hog pens accommodate 100 head. The poultry houses and yards are of handsome construction and are devoted to finely-bred Plymouth Rock chickens and Toulouse geese. Then there are the workshop, machinery sheds, corn-crib, and those other necessary adjuncts of a well-equipped stock farm—tightly boarded paddocks, sheltering sheds, colt yards, etc. The entire farm is fenced with board and wire-lath fence, no barbed wire being used. Almost every labor-saving machine known to agriculture is to be found here, and everything is thoroughly systematic and orderly.

A well-built farm house a story and a half in height, surrounded by a ten-foot verandah, rests in the centre of a verdant lawn, with graveled walks and shade trees. In the orchard near by are apple and plum trees; and the garden yields an abundance of vegetables in their season. Turning now to the live stock, we find a herd of Holstein-Friesian cattle, headed by Count Aaggie Clothilde 16209; a herd of Jerseys, headed by Philip Pogis 37337;

a fine stable of imported Percherons, headed by Francois 9424 (15485), and a rare collection of trotting and road horses, including the registered stallions Allerto (20379), Red Prophet (16791), and the roadster stallion Lakeland Junior. Referring to these herds separately, we will mention the leading individuals in each.

HOLSTEINS-FRIESIANS.

The Fairview Holstein service bulls are Count Aaggie Clothilde 16209, H-F., Netherland von Harlingen 22799, H-F., and Empress Josephine Mechthilde Chief 961, W. H-F. H. B. The accompanying picture represents Count Aaggie Clothilde, sired by Count Clothilde; dam Aaggie's 3d daughter, out of Aaggie by Netherland Prince; and they say concerning his breeding, that his seventeen nearest female ancestors in this country have made milk records averaging over 15,411 pounds a year, and butter records averaging 19 pounds and 10 1-5 ounces in a week. Hoard's Dairyman makes the following comment on Count Aaggie Clothilde:—

"We beg every reader to carefully note the outlines of this bull. The top and bottom lines are neither level nor parallel. There is not a right angle or a straight line about him. He has a 'cowy' look all over, notably about the thin, incurving or concave thighs, the high, arching flanks, and in depth from backbone to navel. His get will take after him in these particulars, with the result that the heifers will have abundant room for capacious udders, and large storehouses in which to gather and digest the food from which to make the milk to fill those udders. And the sons, in so far as they take after him, will be fit to become in turn progenitors of dairy stock."

Mr. Irvine purchased Count Aaggie Clothilde late in 1892, in company with seven females, as the foundation from which to raise a herd of dairy Holsteins that should be second to none in the world; and the uniform excellence of their progeny, as seen in the increasing number of the Fairview herd, and the high producing records made, is evidence that no mistake was made in the selection. Count Aaggie took first prize at the Minnesota State Fair of 1897 in Holstein aged bull class, and also covered himself and his home with glory by winning the sweepstakes, as the best bull of all ages, in competition with the largest exhibit of Holsteins ever made in the west, including herds from Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, and Missouri.

JERSEY CATTLE.

With all his admiration for the large-framed black and whites, Mr. Irvine has a big compartment in his heart assigned to the sleek and beautiful Jerseys. They have their department, and, with the handling and breeding given them, they are developed to their highest possibilities. The Jersey herd is headed by Philip Pogis 37337, a magnificent bull with an exceptional build. Headed by this noble scion of his race is the herd of nine pedigree cows and ten grades and crosses. The latter are now being offered for sale as family cows, and only full-blooded Jerseys and Holsteins will hereafter be retained at Fairview.

PERCHERONS.

Nowhere in the west can there be found a finer herd of imported Percherons and standard bred road horses than at the Fairview farm; and we feel safe in saying that on Mr. Irvine's ranch are a lot of horses that will compare favorably with any like number of animals to be found in any stable in America. When buying them it was a question, not of price but

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of quality that prompted him in selecting the animals he now owns; and while every animal is of the purest and best lineage, the important point of highest individual quality was not lost sight of.

Francois 9424 (15485), son of the noted prize-winner Gilbert 5154 (461), and grand-son of the most famous of all living draft horses, Dunham's Brilliant, stands at the head of the Fairview Percheron herd. Gilbert, the sire of Francois, has a record of show-ring victories which, if inserted in this article, would occupy several pages; they are so well-known to those interested in horses that it is not necessary to repeat them. As a prize-winner, Francois himself has a wonderful record. Before leaving Perche he was a prize-winner at the greatest of all horse shows in France, that of the Societe Hippique Percheronne. He was awarded first prize at the Minnesota State Fair immediately upon his arrival in this country; and then, being sent to Chicago, excelled all competitors of his class at the American horse show, held in the Exposition building. This greatest exhibition of draft horses ever held in America took place in November, 1888. In 1889, at the Minnesota State Fair, he took first prize as the best three-year-old Percheron stallion, and also the special prize offered by the American Percheron Horse Breeders' Association for the best three-year-old standing in the State. Francois attracted great attention at the State Fair this year, but did not compete for a prize, having previously won his graduation diploma. In the Percheron herd belonging to Mr. Irvine are the following imported mares; and it may be well to say that the numbers in the parenthesis are those given to the animals in France before their importation here:—

Albertine 9673 (8881), who took first prize at the Chicago horse show in 1889; Bellotte 9669 (18610), a prize-winner at the state fair; Magiciene. 9415 (9242), she and her foal Archibald having taken first prize for the best Percheron brood mare and foal at the Minnesota State Fair; Pelotte 9670 (18605). There are also two American-bred mares, Empress 18617, and Duchess 18616. The Percheron herd consists of fourteen head, exclusive of grades.

The accompanying picture of "Mar-engo" represents a three-year-old stallion which has just been sold to J. Halvorson, of Glendive, Montana. This colt was one of the most attractive features of the Fairview exhibit at the State Fair, and will command attention anywhere.

ROADSTERS.

While the purpose of Mr. Irvine is to raise good gentlemen's roadsters rather than track animals, the choice of breeding stock has necessarily fallen to the trotting strains; but individual selections have been made of such size, form and action as might be expected to produce the class of horses indicated. There is no finer lot of brood mares in the west, either as regards individuality or pedigree, than those now at Fairview. By recent purchase of Mr. J. P. Gribben, the following celebrated mares were added to the Fairview stable: Lady Mascotte, Zenobia, Grendell, Rococo, and Leoto. Among those previously belonging here are Lady Monroe, Jaconette, Lady Logan, Kiowa, Kalo, and Sesame. The stallions include the roadster, Lakeland Junior, and the trotters Allerto (20379) and Red Prophet (16791). The latter won first prize and sweepstakes at the Minnesota State Fair in September, as the champion trotting stallion. We think our readers will concur in the judgment which awarded him the blue ribbons, when they see the half-

tone reproduction of his photograph which accompanies this article.

Mr. Irvine not only has a most perfect and thoroughly modern stock farm in Fairview, but also an equally good management under the supervision of Mr. A. Kennedy, the superintendent, a stockman and agriculturist of large ability and lifetime experience. The excellent condition in which everything is found is due to the energetic and capable direction of Mr. Kennedy, whose courteous and hospitable entertainment of visitors it is a pleasure to acknowledge. Mr. Irvine, who resides in St. Paul, devotes much of his time to his two farms—Fairview and Cloverdale, the latter at Lake Elmo, Minn., superintended by the well-known horseman, Dr. S. Bowman. At some future date we shall hope to give our readers a description of Cloverdale and its great barns, which are unique in farm architecture. As Mr. Irvine is an enthusiastic admirer of fine stock, it is not surprising that he finds so much gratification in visiting Fairview, the home of so many superb specimens of the chosen breeds.—The Northwest Magazine.

Smithfield Fat Show.

This is the last and most important of the great English Christmas fat stock shows, and this is the 99th show it has held. The championship of the show was won by Wortley's General, one of the noted blue-gray cattle, bred in the north of England and south of Scotland, by crossing the Shorthorn and Galloway. A white Shorthorn bull is generally used, but this winner was bred the other way, and has also won the championships at Norwich and Birmingham, a very rare honor for one beast. Earl Rosebery's Aberdeen Angus heifer, Scottish Queen, was reserve and also champion at Edinburgh. Neither of these was bred by the exhibitor, and on that account the Queen's £150 challenge cup went to Fletcher, of Rosehaugh, a north of Scotland breeder, for a cross-bred. The Queen showed some cattle of different breeds, but was not so successful as at previous shows. The Prince of Wales and Duke of York also exhibited, and had some prizes. The cattle classes were much better represented than usual. Lovers of the picturesque were gratified by the exceptionally large exhibit of Highland cattle. The Aberdeen Angus classes contained some grand specimens. The Welsh cattle were seen to greater advantage than usual. Herefords, although they showed a falling off numerically, contained several high-class animals. Shorthorns, which numbered fifty, or ten more than last year, were better than ever. Sheep and swine were also shown, the championship in fat swine going to a cross between Berkshire and large white.

Dr. Swenerton, V. S., recently took a large fibroid tumor from a three-year-old bull belonging to John Graham, of Carberry. It has been growing at the top of the animal's right fore leg, and was pressing on the jugular and windpipe. It is twenty-one inches in circumference and weighs five and one-half pounds. The animal is recovering.

Care bestowed upon the calf for the first year means a clear gain of a year, besides having a stronger, more useful animal. Breed up, certainly, but feed up also. Work with nature, and a sure reward for intelligent, continuous and well-directed effort will be yours. Bull calves should receive the same care and treatment as heifers. Keep them always growing, so that they may be vigorous and prepotent.

If your children are well but not robust, they need Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil.

We are constantly in receipt of reports from parents who give their children the emulsion every fall for a month or two. It keeps them well and strong all winter. It prevents their taking cold.

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SETTLERS INFORMATION

Maps of City and Province,
Homestead Regulations,
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Mining Regulations,
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Time Tables, S.S. Sailings,
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(Officially Compiled.)

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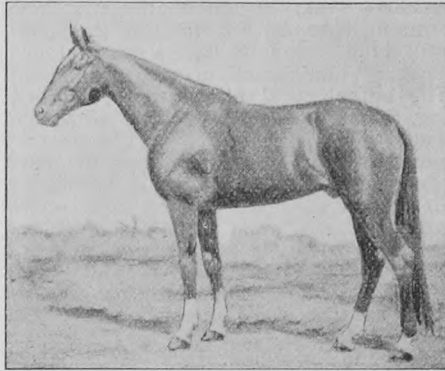
Mention The Nor'-West Farmer when writing.

The Four Fastest Pacers Extant.

In the east, especially near New York, the light harness meetings do not attract the general public as do those of the thoroughbreds. Hence pacing races are comparatively unknown events to the great majority of the sport-loving community. In the west, however—though even there the pacer has come into great popularity only recently—enormous crowds assemble to witness a meeting between two or more of these equine champions at the gait. This season these crowds have, as a rule, been well rewarded for their interest, the records in many of the small events having been lowered, while the two-minute limit has finally been passed by Star Pointer, one of the four great pacers of the day.

But to attain this marvellous speed required a period of sixty years of gradual progression towards the two-minute limit, the original pacer being the Tennessee saddler, or that type bred in the middle Southwest. The authentic record of the pacing horse driven to wagon does not extend further back than 1839—when a gelding named Drover did a mile over the famous Beacon course in New Jersey in 2:28—all previous records having been to saddle. This was then considered as remarkable time, and it was not until five years later that the famous mare Fanny Ellsler clipped off half a second. From that date till the present the record has

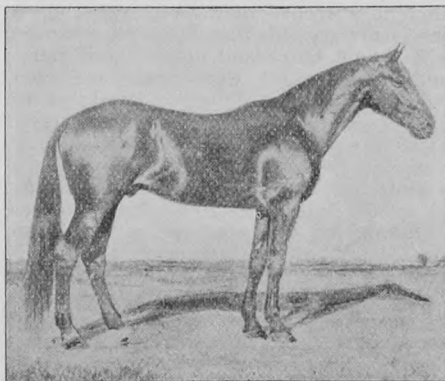
the greatness of the unparalleled achievement. Moreover, to the lover of blood lines, and to the believer in the breeding theory that like begets like, this signal victory of speed versus time cannot but be highly gratifying, for Star Pointer represents in his lines the acme of pacing breeding. This great horse was foaled in 1889, and was bred by H. P. Pointer, of Spring Hill, Tennessee, his sire being that prince of pacing speed, Brown Hal, dam Sweepstakes (dam of Hal Pointer, 2:04½), by Knight's Snow Heels; 2d dam



Joe Patchen.

Kit, by McMeen's Traveller. Sold as a yearling, as a two and a three-year-old he gave no promise of future greatness, and it was not till 1894 that he showed any indication of extreme speed, and at that only competed in two races. The following year told a different story. He started in only six races, and won them all, meeting and defeating all the speediest flyers of the year under the skilful driving and able generalship of E. S. Geers, who stands at the head of his profession as trainer and driver. When returned to his Tennessee owner, he was thought to be lame, and the following May was sold for \$5,600 to E. Mills, of Boston.

Star Pointer did not open the campaign of 1896 under very flattering auspices, as on August 8, at Combination Park, Boston, Joe Patchen defeated him in 2:13½, 2:08½, and 2:05½, Star Pointer being distanced in the second heat. On September 2, at Fleetwood Park, he did no better, as he was last in the first heat and was distanced in the second in the free-for-all, won by John R. Gentry in



Star Pointer.

2:03¾, 2:03¾, and 2:03¾, at that time the fastest race on record. Frank Agan was second and Robert J. third, and it was a whirlwind race between the trio. On September 18 Star Pointer, at Mystic Park Boston, established a new record, and though he did not beat John R. Gentry's time record in a race, 2:01½, he made the fastest three heats in a race, defeating Frank Agan and Robert J. in 2:02¼, 2:03¾, and 2:03¾. This was his crowning victory for the year, though he

won other creditable races later in the season, defeating Joe Patchen, Frank Agan, and Robert J. At the Fasig sale at Madison Square Garden, last March, he was sold at auction, and was bought by James A. Murphy, of Chicago, for \$16,000, and, with one exception this year his career has been a series of brilliant victories. He opened the campaign of 1897 at Charter Oak Park, Hartford, on July 5, defeating John R. Gentry and Frank Agan. Later on, at Washington Park, Chicago, he defeated Joe Patchen, and repeated the performance at Cleveland. At Columbus, Joe Patchen was in great form, and defeated Star Pointer in straight heats, winning the second in 2:01½, thus equalling the champion race record. At the Fort Erie (Buffalo) meeting Star Pointer paced a mile against time in 2:01½, and a week later he defeated Joe Patchen a return match at Washington Park again, his best time being 2:02. His final and greatest triumph was at Readville, Massachusetts, August 27, when he paced in 1:59¼, and became the first horse to go below two minutes.

While there was little hope that day that Star Pointer would break the record, the weather conditions were perfect for such an effort, and, as in other affairs of life, it is the unexpected that always happens. The air was still and warm, and the track as perfect as the skill of man could make it. After the usual preliminary warming-up, Star Pointer was sent a mile in 2:12, and then, at the third attempt,



John R. Gentry.

was given the word for his record-breaking trial. The first furlong was done in 0:15, the quarter in 0:30, and unbelievers said "He will never hold the clip," but with the courage of a lion and the speed of a locomotive he shot to the half in 0:59¾, and the public began to realize that they were watching the speed event of the century. Could he last? In response he reeled off another quarter in 0:29¼, and then the suspense was almost painful, but it was soon over, as without a falter the great horse gamely responded and came home, the last quarter in 0:30¼, or a mile in 1:59¼. The crowd cheered again and again. McCleary, the driver, was carried by his enthusiastic confreres to the judges' stand, and the seemingly unbreakable two-minute limit was a thing of the past. Star Pointer's claim to the title of champion cannot well be disputed, as in one short season he has become a triple-crowned king, being the world's time champion, the race champion, and the stallion champion.

Star Pointer is the only great pacer of recent years bred upon pacing lines, his rivals of to-day all deriving their blood from trotting families. In this particular Joe Patchen is probably the most notable of the "big four"—as this quartette is known in the west—as his ancestors are representatives of the four great trotting families—Hambletonian, Mambrino Chief,



Robert J.

been reduced by seconds and half-seconds until 2:06 was reached by Johnston, in 1883, to a high-wheeled sulky. After Johnston came champions of a more recent date, mostly to the bicycle sulky, among them being Direct, Mascot, Flying Jib, Robert J., and John R. Gentry. The last two, photographs of whom are reproduced here, came close to the seemingly impossible limit. Star Pointer, however, was the long-hoped-for two-minute horse.

Indeed, this must be considered the pacing year par excellence in light harness sport, as not only have four great pacers—Star Pointer, John R. Gentry, Joe Patchen and Robert J.—been before the public the entire season, but Star Pointer, the greatest of them all, has performed a feat which for many years has been considered impossible. This supposed impossible task was the breaking of the two-minute limit for the mile, which this king of pacers accomplished at Readville, Massachusetts, in August last, by finishing in 1:59¼. Moreover, during the season Star Pointer placed the time, race, and stallion records to his credit; but his chief glory will always remain in the fact that he was the first two-minute horse. The marvellous character of the performance cannot be grasped at once by the general public but when the student of speed examines the records of the past, then, and then only, can he realize

Andrew Jackson, and Vermont Black Hawk. While not as yet having been able to enter the magic two-minute circle, Joe Patchen has a grand career behind him, and may yet wrest the laurels from his great rival. Owing to his great gameness, Joe Patchen is even more popular than Star Pointer in the west; the fact that even to-day he holds the world's record, defeating Star Pointer in a race, 2:01½, endearing him above his record-breaking antagonist in the hearts of many. His first appearance in public occurred in 1893 in a three-minute "pace or trot," which he captured with ease; his two other starts that year were defeats, his great speed having not then attained its full development. In 1894 and 1895 Joe Patchen was a very busy campaigner, starting nineteen times each year, reducing several track and the half-mile track racing record to 2.08. The last two years most of Joe Patchen's efforts were made against the watch; but, as stated above, he still holds the race record, 2:01½, and has to his credit the best performance to wagon, 2:04¾. This year, however, his four contests against Star Pointer were grand performances, though he won only one of the four.

Neither John R. Gentry nor Robert J., the former of whom is only half a second behind the dividing line which means greatness, has this season had a fair opportunity to test his powers to the best advantage. Both have been touring the country in a special car, giving exhibitions, breaking track records, of course, and generally hippodroming, their present owner, a prominent Wall street broker, having determined upon this lucrative if not as glorious method of utilizing their great speed.

At the beginning of the season John R. Gentry held the world's time record of 2:00½, the race championship with a record of 2:01½, and the stallion championship. He was in truth a champion, and the public looked to him to cut the mark to two minutes. John R. Gentry has, we believe, as much speed as ever he had, as his mile in 2:03¾, over the slow Poughkeepsie track, at the meeting of the New York Trotting-Horse Breeders' Association proved. It was, in the opinion of many good judges who saw it, as good as a mile in 2:00 over a first-class track. But his mode of management mitigated against his being at his best.

The same statement applies to Robert J., who, however, has unquestionably passed his prime, though he still retains his marvellous speed for a half or three-quarters of a mile.

Next season, if different methods are employed in their management, there is no reason why the present record of 1:59¼ should not be lowered by one of this great quartette of pacing kings, Star Pointer in particular, the present champion, having shown ability to still further reduce it.—H. A. Buck, in Harper's Weekly.

P. McMartin is making arrangements for the erection of a large bank barn on his farm near Franklin. The lower story will be stone. The barn will be 53x91 ft.

Everyone admits that pigs dropped early in March will prove much more valuable than those born a month or two later. It is some extra trouble to keep them warm, and they will also need extra feeding for both sows and pigs while the cold weather continues. But when the warm days come the early pigs that have a run in pasture and plenty of milk will be far better fitted for heavy feeding than will the late spring pigs. There is often a difference of 50 to 70 pounds in swine fed just the same, and whose only difference is that the heavier were born four to six weeks earlier than the others.

Branding in the N. W. T.

Premier Haultain, in introducing his new branding regulations, explained their purport as follows:—On account of the increasing movement of stock within the Territories, it is thought advisable to now apply the brand law in all parts of the Territories. The bill provided that no brand should be used which had not been recorded, and the fee for recording shall be \$1, the new law to take effect on July 1, 1898. In the west at present many ranchers, who at different times have brought in bands of cattle from the south, with different brands, have a dozen brands. The bill limits each man to one brand. The bill changed the system of recording, which was cumbersome and slow, and would locate the recorder in the government office at Regina, as being the most convenient point for the whole Territories. At present there were about 2,000 recorded brands, and when a brand is submitted to the recorder, it has come to this that it is a fine art to discover and decide whether the proposed device is different from all that have been recorded. They propose to introduce the simple system in vogue in Queensland—a ranching country, which was to work combinations of the letters of the alphabet and the numerals up to 9. For instance, with the letter "A" and the numeral 1: AA1, A1A, 1AA, etc., etc. It has been calculated that by this manipulation 14,000 brands may be produced. In place of the applicant submitting a device for approval, he shall simply apply for a brand, and the recorder will allot a brand, the next in rotation, without any loss of time. It was provided that although all present recorded brands should be abolished, a man with brands at present in use, may apply and be allotted one of such old brands free of charge, at any time before July 1st next. The bill included also the old Hide Ordinance, with a few changes. This was a very necessary law. It was pleasing to know that the cattle business was assuming large proportions. Without any system of inspection, herds might be, and were, loaded on the cars and shipped out, and included quite a proportion of cattle not the property of the shipper, which had accidentally, and sometimes not accidentally, slipped into the band. The practical effect of the inspection was that cattle were saved for their owners. The usual plan followed by the inspector was to send a record of the stray brands to the secretary of the Stock association, who would know and notify the owners; and, in any event, the average man who would be appointed inspector was pretty well acquainted with at least all the brands of the large ranchers. One change made was, that when a shipper was proceeded against for shipping without inspection, he would have to establish his innocence by producing the certificate of inspection. This would obviate any such a difficulty as had occurred a short time ago with the firm of Gordon & Ironside, who took the position that they would not pay the inspection fee; and when the case was brought up, it was found impossible to prove that they (the firm) had not notified an inspector, without summoning all the inspectors in the district. The bill was a very important one. The brand upon cattle, in any event as regards the cattle of large ranchers, was practically the only evidence of ownership.

The Aztec Land and Cattle Co., said to be the largest concern of the kind in the Southwest, has shipped 16,000 cattle and calves (worth \$183,000) to market in the last six months. It is reported that hundreds of new men have embarked in the business in Arizona and New Mexico since the advance in steers and calves.



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The great length of our winters makes it highly important that every farmer should have a knowledge of the very best methods going in the way of housing and feeding stock of all sorts. Our climate, in spite of occasional spells of severe cold, has corresponding advantages to offset the drawbacks due to low temperature. There is no rain in winter, and this has permitted us to house and feed our stock as comfortably and cheaply as is possible in countries with a much higher winter temperature. Wherever timber was at all within reach, a yearly addition—log walls and straw roof—could be made to the farm buildings at the cost of a very few days' work in the late fall, when little else was doing, and in this cheap and easy way extensive ranges of stock barns have been got up, that are still good, if need be, for many years to come. Of course, it took a little more time to feed and clean out in some of these barns and sheds, and if horses were the occupants, the walls got pretty open in the seams before a winter's kicking was got through, but time is of comparatively small account on a farm in winter, and for 10 or 15 years most of us have rubbed along with the sod or log buildings of our early pioneer days, and our stock, so far as the buildings were concerned, got through the winters famously. If they



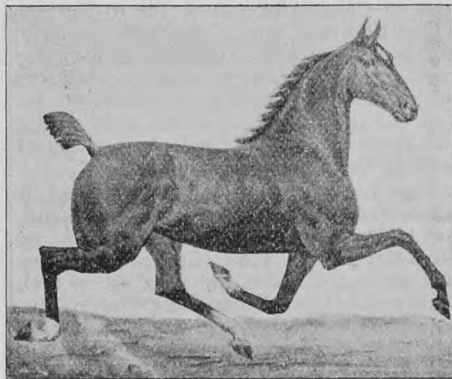
Clifton II—Hackney Stallion.

(Madison Square Garden, New York, 1897.)

get uncertain feed and care that is another question. But wherever reasonable pains have been taken, the stock, such as we have it, has got through the winters much more comfortably and profitably than outsiders, guided only by the readings of our thermometer, would be inclined to believe. But, with increased command of money has come the purpose all over the province to put up more, costly and pretentious buildings, both for ourselves and stock, and now the front rank farmer aims at architectural effect and steam heating for himself and family. Sometimes he begins with a big barn and a wind-mill on top, joggling along a few years more before the steam-heated, two-story house goes up, but no one can travel through this country without being gratified by the sight of good, often pretty costly, buildings, a sure evidence of, as a rule, wholesome ambition, and a solid financial position on the part of the owners. The Farmer has from time to time been able to show cuts of some of the buildings owned by our front rank farmers. Only the other day the house and barn of Mr. Pollen, in the Dauphin district, gave evidence of the reward that a few years of industry and enterprise can reap for men of the right stamp.

But improved buildings bring difficulties and give rise to questions unthought of in the good old days. In stock build-

ings, for example, there have been cases where the well-seasoned lumber with which the combined stable and big barn overhead was built, got so swollen by the breaths of the animals below as to be practically airtight, often very much to the detriment of the stock. Defects in plan or in the ventilation of new buildings of this kind are often unnoticed till a good deal of mischief has been done to the stock on the ground floor. And it is full time, now that the high price of



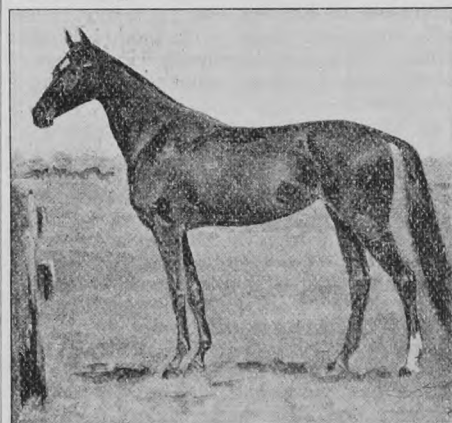
Lady Sutton—Hackney.

(Madison Square Garden, New York, 1897.)

wheat has put it within the power of a good many farmers to replace the temporary shacks that have done good service in their day by more permanent erections, that a review of these more modern buildings should be made for the benefit of those who contemplate building in the near future.

In view of this, The Farmer has already given some attention to the points of either merit or defect to be found in buildings now in use as a help to the planning to be done this winter by those who have it in mind to build next season.

It is certainly very difficult to secure within one building a number of advantages without incurring the risk of bringing on dangers of various sorts, but which at the outset of our operations we never dreamt of. Some risks we are liable to meet everywhere and in spite of our best care, others may be met in one situation, and not in others. Individual judgment must be used in every case.



Emoleta—Roadster.

(Madison Square Garden, New York, 1897.)

Water, for example, is a most important requisite, and the well equipped wind-mill on the ridge of a good two-story barn is a mark of progress and economy of labor that we all like to see. But some day a fierce gale may come along, and the concern runs away. The mechanism is smashed or the whole barn may be set fire to. This risk must be met by improved methods of controlling the machinery, and, if possible, throwing it out

of gear from below. The well is handy, too, as long as it can be depended on. But when the porous subsoil gets saturated with urine, that water, instead of a benefit, becomes a poison to both man and beast. Sometimes the color and smell of the water gives warning of its true character, but just as often it will not.

One of the finest stock buildings in the province has, we are reliably informed, got so badly handicapped in this way that a lot of water must be pumped and go to waste so as to make what is used comparatively wholesome for the stock. Whether a floor of first-rate concrete will help this remains to be seen. Pure water is one great necessity on every farm; pure air is equally important. The ventilation of the big buildings now going up everywhere is a question that demands the best skill of an expert. In this case it is the beasts themselves that pollute the air, and how to purify it without chilling the occupants is the problem for the barn builder of to-day. No animal can make good profit unless it is regularly supplied with pure air. Outside feed and exercise does this for part of our stock, but some must be in the house nearly all the time, and every beast should have all the pure air it can get without being chilled by draughts, or by allowing the whole house to get so far below the temperature of



Cupid—Welsh Pony.

(Madison Square Garden, New York, 1897.)

comfort that half our feed is wasted to maintain the animal heat. The high price of all kinds of feed makes this question of comfort and wholesome environment for all our stock more urgent this winter than ever before.

We mean to take the bull by the horns. Will every reader of The Farmer do what he can by furnishing facts, by useful suggestion, by candid and free discussion to help this question of building, watering, ventilation, convenience of arrangement, safety from fire, and other lesser points of detail, in such a way that when the actual work of building is to be done it may be done through our help to better purpose than ever before in the experience of the progressive western farmer.

F. W. Brown, Plain View Stock Farm, Portage la Prairie, writes as follows:—"I intend going to Ontario in March for a few head of stock, and while there will select any animals and fetch them out for any parties in Manitoba or the Territories who may desire same. My price for bringing horses or cattle is \$10 per head, including feed on the way as far west as Brandon; \$12 west of Brandon. I will select and purchase for a reasonable commission. Have purchased and brought in several cars of stock, and will guarantee satisfaction.

Annual Meeting.

At a joint meeting of the directors of the different Stock Breeders' Associations, held on December 30, it was decided to hold the annual convention of these societies on February 15, 16, 17 and 18, 1898. There will be some first-rate speakers as usual, and reduced fares for all who intend to be present. The city hall, Winnipeg, will be the place of meeting. In our next issue we will give a complete programme for the different sessions.

Band, Herd and Flock.

H. R. Gebler, Tenby, has purchased two pure bred Holstein cows from Jas. Glenne, Orange Ridge.

F. A. D. Bourke, of Battleford, recently sold to a butcher there a fat cow that dressed 1,005 lbs. She beat the previous record of that district by 100 lbs.

The Klondyke fever will give a special impetus to horse breeding on the foothill ranches. Their present stock for sale will be all taken up at good figures for transport by the Edmonton route.

Alex. Wood, Souris, lately sold a five months' old calf which weighed, when dressed, 400 lbs. This shows what can be done in the way of fattening cattle when it is given proper attention.

Mr. Wallace, the well-known Cartwright stock feeder, is not going back on the business on account of dear feed. Besides two windmills in constant work, he has also an engine at work chopping sheaf oats.

John Lawrence, Morden, has sold his 4-year-old bull, Ontario Chief, to D. S. Pattison, Newdale. This is one of the best dairy bulls in the province, and should prove a great benefit to the district he goes to.

Saunders Spencer, the well-known breeder of Yorkshire swine, reports that one of his middle white Yorkshires has farrowed 20 pigs at one litter. He has had several times 19, but never before reached the 20 mark.

On Saturday, Dec. 4, there were 2,311 cars of cattle received at the Chicago stock yards. Once before in the history of the trade this great record was beaten. On July 30, 1896, after a fortnight's strike of the train hands, 2,364 cars went in.

Two herders, Colleague and Jervais, are on trial at Calgary for cattle stealing. They are well-known in the district, and the alleged mode of their operations is to get hold of some other men's beasts and cover the original brand with one of theirs, so as to alter the first mark.

At the Christmas fat stock show held at Brantford, Dec. 7, one of the crack exhibits was the champion steer from Chicago, a Hereford, bred by the well-known Vannatta. Besides first in class and champion at Chicago, he had the same honors at New York, but was beaten at Brantford by a 2-year-old Shorthorn owned by H. and W. Smith, Hay, Ont., and from the stock of Hon. John Dryden. A grade steer got 2nd, and the American Hereford 3rd place.

Wm. Kitson, Burnside, writes:—"To keep up with the wants of the times, I have imported one Berkshire boar, 'King Charmer'; one fine Berkshire sow, one Mammoth Bronze turkey hen, 1st prize as a pullet at Chicago in 1897; one young Bronze tom, extra large and fine; one pair young Toulouse geese, guaranteed to win in any company, and a pen of Light Brahmas from Missouri, U.S. I hope after this to be able to satisfy the taste and wants of all-comers."

Wm. Sharman, Souris, Man., is now in the east, and while there he will be on the lookout for a Hereford bull of the very best breeding to be had. While passing through Winnipeg, he called at The Farmer office, and had a friendly chat on live stock matters. The sale of Herefords has been good during the past season, and Mr Sharman is well satisfied with prospects.

Armour & Co. are going to make a pretty close test of the bacon question. They have imported a double deck carload of Canadian porkers, 180 to 200 lbs. These they will cure along with an equal number of picked American hogs. The two lots will be kept separate and sold on the English market as American bacon. If the Canadians bring most money the American farmers will be advised to feed in the Canadian fashion.

The Jumbal plant, which is found in tropical America, is one of the most curious known to botanists, according to Dr. Morris, of Kew Gardens. Horses, if they eat it, lose the hair from their manes and tails. When fed exclusively on corn and grass they will recover, but the new hair will be totally different in color and texture from the old. Ruminant animals are not thus affected, and its growth is actually encouraged as a fodder plant for cattle, sheep, and goats.

Notice of application for letters patent has been given by the Canadian Packing and Produce Co. in the Manitoba Gazette. The headquarters of the company will be Winnipeg, and the capital stock \$100,000. The object is the packing and handling of cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, dairy produce, fish, etc. The applicants are J. T. H. McEwan, James Stuart, Robert Muir, R. P. Roblin, John G. Hargrave, John Tizard, Jos. Carman and J. S. Carveth. Beef-packing will have a part of their attention, as well as the more ordinary branches of the business.

J. S. Robson, Manitou, Man., writes: "I have raised 30 Shorthorn calves, 15 bulls and 15 heifers, all from Marchmont Earls, bred by W. S. Lister, Middlechurch. Both his dam and sire were winners at Brandon and Winnipeg. They are a good large, strong-boned lot of calves. I have sold four bulls and one heifer and a few more spoken for. The stock bull now in use is Village Boy 12th (24409), a red bull, bred by John I. Davidson, of Balsam, Ont., a heavy, thick bull, on short legs, with some Booth blood in him, but principally Cruickshank blood, and I expect some good things from him."

C. W. Gregory, of Bristol, Eng., has just published a pamphlet on lameness. The hints with which he winds up are worth noting: A lame horse should be put only to such work as he can do with ease, or not worked at all. A lame horse should not be placed under the care, or in the hands of an irritable person, whether in the stable or at work, so that he may not be liable to start, jump, back, or otherwise called to exertion suddenly. A lame horse should not be placed in a narrow or confined stable, but be free in a roomy box. Bandages, unless properly applied, are often mischievous, and should never be put on tight. Firing and severe blisters are barbarous, leaving a thickened skin, ruffled hair, blemish, and often a stiff, rigid action.

The Northwest Territorial Legislature has been dealing with the question of cattle branding and inspection. J. H. Ross, Minister of Public Works, said that one result of the bill would be that everybody could have a complete record of brands. At present the only record was one by Mr. Henderson, of Winnipeg, a very excellent one, but necessarily imper-

fect. In future, however, the Gazette would be a complete record of brands. The existing recorded brands would appear in an issue of the Gazette, and then from month to month there would be in the Gazette the new brands. Thus anybody keeping a file of the Gazette would have a complete record of the brands, and if any wandering stock went to his place he would at once be able to locate where the animals had come from. A section was passed that any person not a butcher who kills cattle should keep the hide for at least thirty days, within which time he must have it punched by an inspector.

R. McKenzie, High Bluff, Man., writes The Farmer as follows:—"My Berkshires have gone into winter quarters in fine shape. I have a number of sows that will farrow early for the spring trade. Purchasers can depend on getting good breeding stock; nothing but first-class stock shipped. All parties that purchased off me this year were well satisfied with the class of Berkshires they got. I will have a large number this season, single or in pairs, not akin. Parties wanting spring pigs would find it in their favor to have their orders booked early. I could have filled a large number more orders if I had the stock for sale, nearly every mail bringing me enquiries for young boars fit for service, or sows that will farrow early in the spring. I might mention the following sales that were made this month and the latter part of November. One boar to each of the following: Thomas Hill, Ninga; N. W. Stiles, Innisfail, Alta.; John Hamilton, Montavista; William Tait, Rosser; also a pair of sows to C. Brandon, Souris; a pair to James McKenzie, Kemnay. This is the last of 50 head of pure bred that I have sold this season, counting from last December."

J. A. McGill, Neepawa, writes as follows:—"I beg to report recent sales to the following parties: Bert Stredham, Dugald, two sows; G. White, Dugald, two sows; Mrs. Bushell, Dugald, two sows and one boar; Thomas Gosney, Miami, sow and boar; Daniel Mandeville, one sow; A. Chick, Winnipeg, sow and boar; W. G. Kettle, Yorkton, boar and sow; George F. Cook, Newdale, sow; J. W. Waller, Carman, sow; S. Benson, two sows; John Forsythe, ex M. P. P., Glendale, sow; D. McGregor, Neepawa, boar; Hugh Stewart, Arden, boar; Richard Mathews, Arden, sow in farrow. Several fine barns have been built in the Neepawa district this season. Among those worthy of special mention are Jas. Dark, 40x60, stone basement; J. B. Govenlock, 50x60, with stone basement; Jos. Montgomery, ex-reeve of Langford, 50x70, with stone basement and wind-mill for pumping and grinding, also a large annex for a piggery. This is fitted up in good shape with cement floor, and with a winding stair in each pen and sleeping room above. The hogs walk up to their sleeping quarters as natural as a lot of children. Mr. Montgomery is a very successful feeder. By careful handling and feeding, he has always, even at the low prices managed to clear a little money on his hogs. Walter Card has sold a thoroughbred Shorthorn bull to Andrew Thompson, of Wellwood; Robt. Scott has also recently sold, at fancy prices, two very fine Shorthorn bull calves. J. H. Irwin, who has a fine herd of Holstein dairy cows, has gone into the milk business, supplying the town of Neepawa. Mr. Irwin has been a successful dairyman, winning prizes at Winnipeg on butter for the last two seasons. I am pleased to say that farming is being done under a very much better system in this district than formerly, and a very large acreage is prepared for crop next year."



Answers to Questions.

By Fred. Torrance, B.A., D.V.S., Winnipeg

As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth

Subscriber, Florenta, Man., writes:—
1. "I have a bull calf about nine months old, which I intended to keep for stock purposes, but he has only one testicle in the bag, the other, which is much smaller, is up under the belly. Will he be of any use as a breeder? 2. An old horse I have appears to have some cause of irritation inside the sheath, as when standing in the stable is continually stamping one hind foot and then the other. About six weeks ago I well-washed the inside, and then greased it with hog's lard. There was a quantity of black waxy substance among the creases, which I removed. After that he was easier for some time, but is getting like it again. Was my treatment right, or is there any more effectual remedy for it?"

Answer.—1. Yes. He will probably be as good a breeder as if both testicles were in the normal situation. 2. Your treatment was all right as far as it went, and should be repeated, and in addition you should examine the end of the penis, and see that there is not a collection of waxy substance in the little cavity just above the opening (meatus) in the end of the organ. If such is present, it should be gently squeezed out. This is known to horsemen as a bean, from its resemblance in shape and size. If this fails to cure the stamping, examine the legs below the hocks for indications of foot mange.

TONSILITIS.

T. G. G., Millbrook, Man., writes:—"I have some pigs that were very small when littered. Six have died with sore throats. They refuse any food (now six weeks old) other than from their mother; their pen is warm and dry; they all seem to turn yellow, and their hair is very curly, though when pigged it was straight; appear to be heavy, and sleep most of the time; will not move around much. I opened one of them and found a half-round lump in throat the size of a teaspoon. All were very fat, but have failed much. What is the matter?"

Answer.—The lump in the throat was probably an inflamed tonsil, and the other pigs are affected in the same way with sore throat of a diphtheric nature. Pigs are miserable creatures to give medicine to, but if you are willing to take the trouble you will find the following mixture of some benefit: Powdered chlorate of potash, 2 ounces; flowers of sulphur, 4 ounces; fresh powdered charcoal, 4 ounces. Mix. Give a teaspoonful to each pig daily in two doses. It may be placed, dry, on the tongue.

ABORTION.

H. L., Ninette, Man., writes that his mare has cast her twin colts and one of

them evidently had been dead some time, while the other one was apparently healthy. He wants to know if the dead one could have been taken away and the live one left without damage to the mare.

Answer.—If the presence of the dead foetus in the womb could have been detected sufficiently early, it might have been removed and the other foetus might have matured, but the chances would be decidedly against it. Generally there are no symptoms to indicate to the breeder that an abortion is impending, and his first knowledge is the finding of a dead foetus behind the mare. In twin pregnancy the death of one foetus is generally sufficient to cause the expulsion of both, but there have been rare cases where one has died without any injury to the other, which was born at full time, strong and healthy. Twin pregnancies are unusual in the mare, and occur once in about 250 cases. They sometimes appear when the mare has been to the horse only once, so that your idea of the cause cannot be correct. Do not milk the mare dry at any time, or she will not dry up for a long while, but draw off a little occasionally if the udder is much distended.

In last month's issue John E. Smith is reported as favoring the idea of leading out his young breeding stock to water, rather than have a water supply inside. John E. is right. If the lungs are filled with pure cold air the tendency to disease is to the same extent lessened. Vitality is absolutely indispensable if our stock are to be worth keeping, and a warm atmosphere in the stable is always more or less relaxing. There can be no building up of perfectly healthy tissues unless both lungs and limbs are regularly brought into active play. All this can be had without having them set in the wind to shiver with their backs up. Provided they have gone into winter quarters in good trim, there is hardly any day in winter that stock would not be better for a little time out doors. Calves may be to some extent more tenderly cared for.

Jas. Yule, manager of Hon. Thomas Greenway's stock farm at Crystal City, who has just returned from Ontario, writes The Farmer as follows:—"We brought the Shorthorn bull, 'Judge,' from herd of W. Watt, Salem; he is a light roan in color, a little over two years old now; took first prize in Toronto last fall. Also the Shorthorn heifer, 'Daisy of Strathallen'; she is red in color and four years old now; she was bred by C. Simons, Iven. She dropped a nice heifer calf, just before coming on the car, from imp. 'Blue Ribbon,' and they are both doing well. She took first at Toronto as a 3-year-old, first and sweepstakes at London, beating the sweepstakes heifer at Toronto, and first at Ottawa as a cow. Also the 2-year-old heifer, 'Frieda,' from the herd of H. Smith, Hav; she is roan in color, and won second in her class in Toronto, and first in London, beating the Toronto sweepstakes female; she is due to calve in February. One yearling bull from Hon. John Dryden's herd, which we intend to sell; as well as one yearling bull from the herd of Leask Bros. They are both good, useful animals and fit to head a Shorthorn herd. We brought up the yearling Ayrshire bull from Smith, Fairfield Plains; he is a son of 'Nellie Osborne,' first prize cow at the World's Fair; he was placed first at the Winnipeg fair, 1897, and after his long trip, took first place in Toronto. One Shropshire ram lamb, imported from England last summer by John Campbell, Woodville. One Berkshire sow, from Cox, Brantford. One Berkshire sow from D. Halkins, Woodville. One Yorkshire sow

from J. E. Brethour, Burford. Everything came through in good shape, and seem to be contented at their new home. Stock in general is coming through the winter in good shape, and the demand is brisk for good stock."



IMPORTANT TO BREEDERS AND HORSEMEN!

The Eureka Veterinary **CAUSTIC BALSAM**, a reliable and speedy remedy for Curls, Splints, Spavins, Sweeney, &c. It can be used in every case of **Veterinary Practice**, where Stimulating Liniments or Blisters are prescribed. "See pamphlet which accompanies every bottle." It has no superior. Every bottle sold is guaranteed to give satisfaction. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Invaluable in the **Treatment of Lump Jaw in Cattle**. "See Pamphlet."

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All kinds of Pumps repaired. Office and Factory, Ninth St., opposite Northern Pacific Station.

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A \$1.00 RAISIN SEEDER FOR 50 CTS. POSTPAID.



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When writing advertisers, mention The Farmer

Report on Crop, Live Stock, &c.

The Manitoba Department of Agriculture have issued Bulletin 54, being a report on crops, live stock, etc., in Manitoba. The estimated yield by the August Bulletin has been very considerably reduced. Deadheads in wheat have made a big gap in many districts. The rains also came too late to produce grain, but stimulated straw growth, ending in disappointment at threshing time. A 25-bushel showing in the field made a 12 or 14-bushel yield at the machine, summer-fallow often doing worst. The season for harvesting and threshing was exceedingly favorable and never in the history of the province was the wheat crop placed at such an early date upon the markets. The quality was in general No. 1 or 2 hard, free from smut, and the price realized was in excess of that received for some years past. Although the yield on the whole was only 14.14 bushels per acre, the crop was handled expeditiously and economically, and the price realized has been so satisfactory to farmers that the province has forged ahead, entering upon a new era of prosperity.

The oat crop this season cannot be considered much better than half a crop. What was sown early was affected by frosts and dry weather, and did not make much growth until late in June. Weeds in the meantime gained the ascendancy, and the crop as reported was thin and dirty. Late sown fields are, in most cases, reported better than early sown. The crop as a whole is far below the average.

The total area of fall plowing is 888,935 acres. From the August Bulletin the area of breaking is reported as 88,790 acres, and the summer-fallowing as 392,960 acres, making a grand total of 1,370,685 acres prepared for the crop of 1898, an increase of more than 400,000 acres over that ready a year ago for the 1897 crop.

Following is a summary of the yields of the various crops of the province:—

Wheat, total yield	18,261,950 bush.
Oats, total yield	10,629,513 bush.
Barley, total yield	3,183,602 bush.
Rye, total yield	48,344 bush.
Flax, total yield	247,836 bush.
Peas, total yield	33,380 bush.
Potatoes, total yield	2,033,298 bush.
Roots, total yield	1,220,070 bush.
Beef cattle exported	15,000 head.
Beef stockers exported to	
U. S.	16,500 head
Hogs exported	12,500 head.
Hogs packed or used in	
Winnipeg	25,000 head.
Poultry disposed of by farmers—	
Turkeys	47,540 head.
Geese and ducks ..	20,000 head.
Chickens	184,055 head.
Butter—	
Creamery	987,179 pounds.
Dairy	1,410,285 pounds.
Cheese	987,007 pounds

The actual average yields for the whole province is as follows:—Wheat 14.14 bushels; oats, 22.7 bushels; barley, 20.77 bushels; potatoes, 149 bushels per acre; roots 199 bushels per acre.

Over 5,000 harvest hands came from the east in August.

The total loss from prairie fires in all parts of the province is estimated at \$130,925.

The estimated expenditure for farm buildings for 1897 is \$935,310.

The number of live stock in the province is as follows:—Horses, 100,274; cattle, 221,775; sheep, 36,680; pigs, 74,944.

In teaching a young horse to back give him the advantage of a down grade until he has learned what is required of him.

Answers Wanted.

The publishers of The Nor'-West Farmer will give \$1.00 to the person sending in the best answer to the following by the 1st of February, 1898:—

M. M. E., Bru, Man., writes: "Could you throw any light on the following for me? I have a building 20x40 feet, which I want to remodel. I should be glad if you could suggest a good plan for laying it out to the best advantage for cattle, all of which would be over three years old. It faces south, with three good lights. I should like to arrange for two box stalls. If you can suggest any good idea, kindly let me know through The Nor'-West Farmer."

American Butter Again.

In last month's Farmer we drew attention to the refreshingly cool way in which the butter made in the British colonies was spoken of by the new Secretary of Agriculture of the U. S. The best of the joke is that the wealthy manufacturers of bogus butter in the States can snap their fingers at the laws for the prevention or regulation of the sale of composition butter, and in spite of those laws do just about what they please. Here is a sample of the way they do it:—

The State Department of Agriculture, the Attorney-General's office and the special counsel engaged in the prosecution of the Armour Company of Chicago for damages amounting to \$1,700,000 for violations of the dairy laws in distributing oleomargarine throughout this State find themselves in a predicament that seems to indicate failure to convict. It is found that the court order refuses the State a change of venue, and compels the Commissioner of Agriculture and the State counsel to prosecute the suits, of which there are a score, in the counties in which the violation is said to have occurred. This would mean endless litigation without much prospect of result.

The Northwestern Farmer says: "In November there were 296 licenses to retail oleo issued in Chicago. There are now as many dealers in that city as there were a year ago, when there was no anti-color law. Nor are they confined in Chicago. All the prominent towns in Northern Illinois have from two to fifteen. The output of the factories for the month is estimated at 2,500,000 pounds. Either the people who are going into this business are deceived or the friends of the law are being deceived."

The Dairy World says: "One can traverse some of the leading streets in Chicago these days and find oleo as abundantly and openly sold as previous to the passage of the law. Its dirty grease is being even flaunted as gorgeously displayed in the store windows, as in the prime of its early appearance in the days of non-molestation."

The municipality of North Norfolk, at its recent election, was asked to vote on a hail by-law, but it was by a majority rejected. The farmers of the Big Plain have not suffered much by hail, and are still prepared to stay out of any new method of protection.

Latest advices from Queensland indicate that they are to have a first-rate wheat crop, and are not likely to want any more of our flour. But as they only have about 40,000 acres under wheat, a mere spot on the map of that great country, they will hardly be able, even from a crop running up occasionally to near 40 bushels an acre, to feed their own population. South Australia and New Zealand will have some to spare.

DISEASES OTHERWISE INCURABLE



There is
no skin
disease
which
NY-AS-SAN
will not
cure.

Wanted.—The Address of every sufferer in America.

The Nyassan Medicine Co., Truro, N.S.

Mention this Paper when you write.
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NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

MAIN LINE.

Arr.	Arr.		Lv.	Lv.
11 00a	1 30p	Winnipeg	1 05p	9 30p
7 55	12 01a	Morris	2 32	12 01
5 15	11 09	Emerson	3 23	2 45
4 15	10 55	Pembina	3 37	4 15
10 20p	7 30	Grand Forks	7 05	7 05a
1 15	4 05	Winnipeg Junc	10 45	10 30p
	7 30	Duluth	8 00a	
	8 30	Minneapolis	6 40	
	8 00	St. Paul	7 15	
	10 30	Chicago	9 35	

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

Mon. Wed., Fri. Tues. Thur., Sat.

10 30 am	D . . .	Winnipeg	. . . A	4 00 pm
12 15 pm	D . . .	Morris	. . . A	2 20
1 13	. . . .	Roland	. . . .	1 23
1 36	. . . .	Rosebank	. . . .	1 07
1 50	. . . .	Miami	. . . .	12 53
2 25	. . . .	Altamont	. . . .	12 21
2 43	. . . .	Somerset	. . . .	12 03
3 40	. . . .	Greenway	. . . .	11 10 am
3 55	. . . .	Baldur	. . . .	10 56
4 19	. . . .	Belmont	. . . .	10 35
4 37	. . . .	Hilton	. . . .	10 17
5 00	. . . .	Wawanesa	. . . .	9 55
5 23	. . . .	Rounthwaite	. . . .	9 34
6 00 pm	A . . .	Brandon	. . . D	9 00 am

Taking effect Tuesday, Dec. 7th. Direct connection at Morris with train No. 103, westbound, and train No. 104 eastbound.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

Lv.		Arr.
4.45 p.m.	Winnipeg	12.35 p.m.
7.30 p.m.	Portage la Prairie	9.30 a.m.

C. S. FEE, Gen. Pass. Agt., St. Paul. H. SWINFORD, Gen. Agt., Winnipeg.

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS' ASSOCIATION.

Under authority of sections 39, 40 and 41, Cap. 121, R.S.M., the following only are entitled to practice as Provincial Land Surveyors in Manitoba:

Aldous, M.,	Winnipeg	McPhillips, R. C.,	Winnipeg
Bayne, G. A.,	"	Simpson, G. A.,	"
Bourne, Robt.,	"	Young, R. E.,	"
Doupe, Joseph,	"	Bouchette, C. J.,	Selkirk W
Doupe, J. L.,	"	Francis, J.,	Poplar Point.
Ducker, W. A.,	"	McFadden, M.,	Neepawa.
Harris, J. W.,	"	Rombough, M. B.,	Morden.
Lawe, Henry,	"	Vaughan, L. S.,	Selkirk, W
McPhillips, Geo.,	"		

By order,
J. W. HARRIS, Secretary,
P. L. S. Association.

N.B.—The practice of surveying in Manitoba by any other persons is illegal, and renders them liable to prosecution.
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1861 **WINNIPEG, - - MAN.**

When writing advertisers, mention The Farmer

Oat Growing.

J. H. Donaghy, Craigilea, reaped 42 bushels per acre on his farm during the past season. He plowed his oat ground after his wheat was seeded, then harrowed and rolled before putting on the shoe drill. Harrowed again, and the above was the result. In connection with this report, the question has been asked:—"Oats in many districts were almost a complete failure, yet on some farms fairly good crops were raised. Shall we plow our oat ground in the fall or spring?"

We say just go back over the detail of the experience of the growers of both good and bad crops. Other things being equal, especially if there was plenty of snow on the wheat stubble all winter, the best oat crops would come after spring plowing, and if little sap in the land, it might be well to broadcast the seed on the surface before plowing. Then a shallow plowing with an old Ontario gang plow, followed by harrowing and rolling. Make a note of this and compete for prizes offered to "General Readers," by telling us the best you know on oat-growing.

A very interesting weed-killing case has been before the court at Carberry. J. A. Graham, local councillor, employed a weed inspector, who cut two acres of wheat belonging to S. J. Thompson, V.S., for the weeds in the crop. The judge's decision is not yet to hand.

A horse and rig is reported by the Prince Albert Advocate as having been one drifty night recently carried nine miles on the cow catcher of a pilot engine. The horse had started home without his owner, and apparently got caught by the points at a station crossing, where the engine picked it up.

Every farmer should see that his barn and contents are well insured. Nearly every day the daily papers contain accounts of fires in rural districts, barns and contents and outbuildings, and in some cases the whole season's crop going up in smoke without a cent of insurance, leaving the unfortunate farmer penniless. Fire and life insurance are two things that should never be neglected. The cost is trifling compared with the benefits in case of accident.

In a pig-feeding test made in New York to determine the comparative cost of raising pigs of various breeds, it was found that the growth of pigs during the first month was produced at the least cost with Yorkshires, while the gain of the Tamworth cost most. After removing the pigs from the sow Poland-Chinas made the cheapest gain. In another test between the Tamworths and Yorkshires, the Yorkshire pigs cost the least and the Tamworths most, while with the sow but after removal the Tamworths made growth at the same cost, but more rapidly.

An English exchange says: The Tamworth is a hardy animal, of a reddish or chocolate color, a long snout, and is sometimes inclined to run too much to legs. The chief characteristic of the breed, however, is their adaptability for crossing purposes, especially with the Small White or kinds that are apt to put on too much fat. They yield an excellent proportion of lean to fat, and are thus prime favorites for bacon. The importance of the breed is now acknowledged, and at the Royal Show, for the last decade, separate classes have been provided for them. They are also rapid fatteners after they have got to a certain age, and altogether are profitable feeders. The breed belonged to Staffordshire, and is one of the nearest approaches we have to

the aboriginal *Sus scrofa* in England. Within comparatively recent times they have been much improved. The crossing whereby this was secured we shall not here discuss, and as a matter of fact it is not very well known.

The Banffshire Journal has an interesting article on the Smithfield club which contains some items worth copying. During the twenty-eight years which have elapsed since the championship over the whole show was instituted, the trophy has been won four times by Shorthorn steers, eight times by Shorthorn heifers, and twice by Shorthorn cows; once by an Aberdeen-Angus steer, five times by an Aberdeen-Angus heifer, once by an Aberdeen-Angus cow; thrice by Devon steers, thrice by cross steers, and once by a Hereford steer; or, to put it otherwise, it has been won fourteen times by Shorthorns, seven times by Aberdeen-Angus, three times each by Devons and crosses, and once by Herefords. It was in 1867 that the late Mr. McCombie placed the Aberdeen-Angus breed in front, winning the championship both at Birmingham and London in that year with a Polled steer. The first Scotchman to take the supreme championship north was Mr. Jas. Bruce, Burnside, and his representative was, curiously enough, the only steer which ever carried supreme honors for the Aberdeen-Angus breed. Heifers have always been most successful in that line. The Smithfield club offered £52 prize money in 1799; in 1897 it offers £3,793.

The recent decision of Judge Bain in the case, Carruthers vs. Hamilton Loan Co., shows that the loan companies are not masters altogether of the situation, and cannot do as they please. The case stood thus: "In 1892 and 1893 Carruthers borrowed money from the defendants on mortgages of his farm, situate about five miles from Portage la Prairie. In 1895, as the mortgages were in arrears, defendants took proceedings, under the power of sale in the mortgages. The sale was advertised to take place at Brandon, and when the farm was put up it was knocked down at \$2,860. The plaintiff sued for damages, as he contended the sale had been improperly carried out, and the farm sold for less than its value. He contended the sale should have taken place at Portage la Prairie, where the property was well known, and more bidders would have attended. There were good improvements on the land, but these were not mentioned at all, and the inference to be drawn from the advertisement was that there were no improvements on the land at all. The farm was sold for \$2,800. Yet the purchaser within a week re-sold it for \$3,500; plaintiff claimed it was worth \$4,000. His lordship held the plaintiff was entitled to damages, which he assessed at \$823.78, and entered a verdict for plaintiff for that amount."



When a baby smiles in its sleep it is the mother's fond belief that an angel is kissing it. No woman attains the supreme joy of womanhood until she knows the caressing touch of a first-born's fingers. No woman knows the supreme sorrow of womanhood until she sees her baby in the cold embrace of death.

Thousands of women daily achieve womanhood's supremest joy, only to meet, a few days or weeks or months later, its supremest sorrow. This is because so many babies are born into the world with the seeds of death already sown in their little bodies. If a woman would have healthy, robust children, strong and able to withstand the usual little illnesses of childhood, she must "look before she leaps."

If a woman will take the proper care of her health in a womanly way, during the period of prospective maternity, she may protect herself against much pain and suffering and possible death, and insure the health of her child. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest of all medicines for prospective mothers. It acts directly on the delicate and important organs that bear the burdens of maternity and makes them strong, healthy, vigorous and elastic. It allays inflammation, heals ulceration, soothes pain and tones the tortured nerves. It banishes the usual discomforts of the expectant period and makes baby's advent to this world easy and almost painless. It insures an ample supply of nourishment. It is the greatest known nerve tonic and invigorator for women. All good dealers sell it. Say "No" and stick to it when urged to accept a substitute said to be "just as good as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription."

"I had miscarried twice and was so weak I could not stand on my feet," writes Mrs. Minnie Smith, P. M., of Lowell, Lane Co., Oregon. "I took two bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and now have a healthy baby and am stronger than for twelve years."

The quick constipation-cure—Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. Never gripe. Accept no substitutes or imitations.

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D. L. THOMPSON keeps a full stock of Homœopathic Medicines and Books. Also Biochemic Remedies and Books on the New Treatment by Dr. Schussler. Cases with book, \$1.00 to \$5.00. Every family should have a case and book who values health. The medicines are simple and easily taken. Effects rapid.

SEND FOR HOMŒOPATHIC MANUAL.

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N.B.—Try our "Golden Health Pellets," fine for Liver, Kidneys and Bowels. 25c; 5 for \$1.00. By mail. Mention this paper.
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THE NOR'-WEST FARMER

ESTABLISHED 1882.

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Transient advertisements, for less than three months, 15c. a line (each insertion). Terms for longer periods on application.

All advertisements estimated on the Nonpareil line—12 lines to an inch. A column contains 128 lines.

Copy for changes in advertisements should be sent in not later than the 20th of the month to ensure classified location in the next month's issue. Copy for new advertisements should reach the office by the 30th of each month.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It is the intention of the publishers of this paper to admit into their columns none but reliable advertisers, and we believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from such parties. If subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favour if they will advise us, and we will at any time give our personal attention to any complaints which we receive. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements, as advertisers often advertise different things in several papers.

LETTERS.

Either on business or editorial matters, should be addressed simply "THE NOR'-WEST FARMER, Winnipeg," and not to any individual by name.

Look at Your Subscription Label.

When you pay your subscription, watch the name label on the next two issues which you receive. On the first issue following payment, it might not give the correct date—the type-setting machine may make an error and the proof not corrected before mailing day. But if the date is not correct on the SECOND issue please notify us by postal card.

Look at the date label now. Are you in arrears? Are you "paid up" to the present date? The label will tell you. If in arrears, please renew promptly.

WINNIPEG, JANUARY, 1898.



PRIZE COMPETITIONS.

The publishers of The Nor'-West Farmer have pleasure in announcing that they will award cash prizes as follows:—

1. STOCKMEN.

Two cash prizes of \$5.00 each will be given for the best two letters on any subject of interest to those connected with the care or raising of live stock. Each letter should contain some suggestion which may possibly be of use to other live stock readers of The Nor'-West Farmer. This should be about a column or two columns in length.

2. DAIRYMEN.

Two cash prizes of \$5.00 each will be given for the best two letters on any topic of interest to those connected with dairying or dairy farming. Each letter should contain some suggestion which may possibly be of use to the dairy readers of The Nor'-West Farmer. This should also be about a column and a half or two columns in length.

3. POULTRY-KEEPERS.

Two cash prizes of \$2.50 each will be given for the best two letters on any matter of practical value connected with the keeping of poultry. Each letter should contain some suggestion which may possibly be of use to the poultry

readers of The Nor'-West Farmer. This should be about half a column to a column in length.

4. GARDENERS.

Two cash prizes of \$2.50 each will be given for the best two letters on any matter of practical value connected with keeping a small garden for profit. This should also be about half a column to a column in length.

5. GENERAL READERS.

Four cash prizes of \$2.50 each will be given to those who send us the best four letters on any topic (not mentioned above) of practical value to farmers and agriculturists in Manitoba or the Northwest. This should be about a column in length.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Competitors should address what they send to "The Nor'-West Farmer, Box 1310, Winnipeg, Man." and they must be paid-up subscribers to The Farmer.

No competitor may send more than one letter on any one subject, but may compete in each of the different subjects.

The time for receiving the different letters in all of the competitions will close on January 31st, 1898.

On the back of the last page the name and address of the sender should be written.

Write on one side only of each sheet of paper.

In case three or more persons send prize-winning letters on any one subject, the prizes will be awarded to the sender whose letter is first opened.

It is also to be borne in mind that no names or addresses of competitors will be published in The Farmer if, when the competitions are sent in, a request is made to the publishers not to do so. The publishers' decision in every matter is to be accepted as final.

FIFTEEN YEARS OLD.

The Nor'-West Farmer has now been in the field for fifteen years, a pretty mature age for a publication of its kind in a country so new. At the date of its birth, nobody needed to learn anything about farming. Anybody could farm in Manitoba, and a good part of its early matter consisted of boom talk, by the very fresh aspirants who had come to get suddenly rich on the virgin soil of the west. But by and by The Farmer got in touch with the real farmers, the men who had come, not to make their pile and get out, but to make homes for themselves and their children after them. Their experience of dry spells, frosty nights, late ripening crops furnished a basis of solid facts and varied experience out of which the more certain methods of to-day were, by a series of sound inductions, formulated. The Nor'-West Farmer has never been a boom paper, its chosen mission was to take the bull by the horns, and face the music, however depressing its tone might be. On one point especially we look back with pride. This paper, while admitting some of the perplexities that beset the growers of the sound old Red Fyfe, and always giving opportunities to the apostles of novelty to set forth the merits of Saxonka, Kubanka, Ladoga, Eureka and Defiance, has steadfastly contended that Red Fyfe is the only wheat yet in sight worthy of universal cultivation. Progress is one thing, hankering after novelties is another, and some day we may find space for quotation from the prophets, who predicted for the west a floodtide of prosperity when Ladoga and its congeners could be grown on every field. Conservative progress has been the watchword of The Farmer almost from its youth up, and the warm testimonials of its readers, coming in by every mail, indicate that to their eyes The Farmer is still useful and not destitute of beauty.

Once again we wish for all our readers a happy and good new year, and ask their help in widening our constituency.

A DAIRY CONVENTION.

In this issue of The Farmer we give a full report of the proceedings of the dairy convention held last month at Regina. The report may not be of much general interest, but to those who see in co-operative dairying one of the sources of the future prosperity of the new west, it will have a very distinct meaning. There were only about 18 men all told at the gatherings, but each one of them had a well-prepared digest of the work done at his station, of the cost of every part of the work, of the local conditions and difficulties, every item of which was calculated to throw light on the possibilities for future progress and expansion. Settlement is even thinner in the west than it is in Manitoba, and to those interested in the spread of factory dairying here, that convention was full of suggestion. The men assembled at Regina were experts in their calling, and had next to nothing to learn about butter-making, but they have learned in the past season a great deal about the kind of things to be done and avoided, if the work is to be permanently successful.

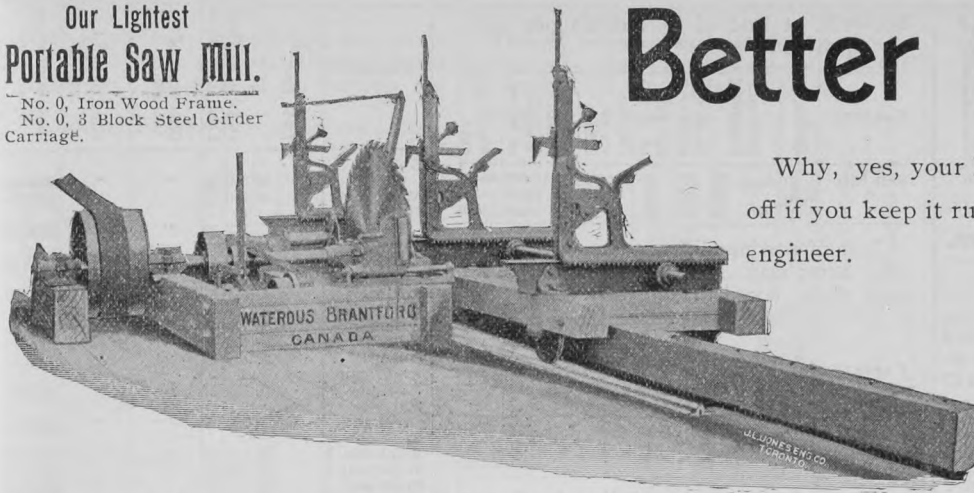
It is noteworthy also that, although the government of the Territories is not rolling in wealth, they thought it well-spent money to pay the expenses of these factory workers and agricultural leaders to Regina, where their united counsels would develop something worth the money that meeting cost.

The suggestion made by Mr. Scott that every local factory man should be brought into Winnipeg at the expense of the government, there to hold a convention similar to that at Regina, in addition to the other business of the Association's annual meeting in February, is worthy of some consideration. Our local government, to do it justice, is not unwilling to do all in its power to encourage the best class of dairying, and it is quite likely, that the example set by the west will stimulate them to go and do likewise.

THE MASTER'S EYE.

If ever there was any calling of which it could with perfect truth be said "The master's eye does half the work," it is the business of farming. Some men, by natural aptitude, intensified and educated by every day's experience and observation, can see more at a glance than others can see with two eyes in a week. An eye of this sort is good both at short or long range. It notes little details to be corrected or attended to before the day is done, and it reaches out years ahead to the possibilities of a beast or a field that the next man along could hardly see half-way into when explained to him. In this same way the eye is only one of the organs of a well-trained workman, and the more carefully that eye and all his thinking faculties are trained the greater will be the accruing profit. It is not only skilled insight that makes the master's eye so valuable. This world's work is too often rendered sorely unprofitable by the kind of work done by eye-servants. A man who is always at the head of his working forces, be they few or many, and can at the same time be pleasant and conversible with his hands, will get, through the influence of his personal magnetism alone, a better day's work at less cost to the workman he employs than he can get in any other way. There are, indeed, some lines of work, plowing for example,

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in which both man and master know to a round just how much can be done in a certain way to amount to a fair day's work. But the hired man is too often a mean sort all through, an indifferent workman at almost everything he puts his hand to, careless in his methods, and equally careless about the results, if he can only get his day put in as easily as possible. It is one of the very surest marks of a first-class workman that he can do his work with more apparent ease than any other man. Years of earnest application have prepared him for doing what he wants to do with less effort and fewer strokes than anybody else. Head and hands have both been so well trained as to bring about the best work with the fewest strokes. But such a hired man is as scarce as four-leaved clovers, and the crowd of hirelings are low down just because so careless or born-tired, or lacking in worthy ambition that value for your money can never be got out of them unless you are with them all the time. One of the very best helps to the progress and prosperity that delights the critic of our western farming has been the combination of the skilled eye and skilled hand in so many of our pioneers. In fact, it is this skill mainly that has kept the new west from actual failure. It is worth more and has done more for us than all the boom talk and all the money invested by the hundreds of half-skilled speculators that has resulted in disappointment and failure in ninety cases out of every hundred. A little borrowed capital is all right, but borrowed money and purchases on time have been the worst drags and dead loads that have retarded and oppressed the farmers of this country. It is not the money at command, not so much even the quality of the land, as the quality of the man on top of it that has made farming a failure or a success here.

WHEAT GAMBLING.

One of the most extensive transactions in wheat speculation is now reaching a crisis, and not even the most shrewd forecast can suggest what may be the outcome. P. D. Armour, the great pork man, is about as much or more interested in wheat than in pork, and was a short time ago believed to have sold "short" to Joseph Leiter, the son of a wealthy Jew, for December delivery. Leiter is a

young man, but has developed a special genius for successful speculation, and had bought so heavily from Armour that it was thought the older man, with all his experience, had got "caught." But Armour woke up in time to buy at all points, and a perfect fleet of steamboats have been rushed into Chicago from Duluth and as far east as Toledo to meet Armour's engagements. Of course, as a result of this, every holder of wheat of contract grade has had the chance of selling at extra prices, and it is most likely that Armour, besides putting a good deal of money into the pockets of previous holders, will get out with a loss he can well stand. Leiter's agents were equally busy buying, so as to defeat Armour, and the quantity of actual wheat that has accumulated at Chicago is far beyond any recent experience. There may after a while be a bad break in the market. Meantime, it is the exigencies of speculators and not the law of supply and demand that regulates the price of wheat. As the Montreal Trade Bulletin well says: "Such gambling in the food products of the country as that evinced by the December wheat deal, is a disgrace to commerce, and should be put a stop to by the strong arm of the law. These giants of finance, with almost unlimited capital at their command, while playing at their own cut-throat game, can work irreparable harm to the trade of both hemispheres."

Owing to the alertness of Armour and the vigorous means he took to fill up his contract, he got out without very serious loss, but as a natural consequence of this big spurt and the increase of values being due solely to speculation, prices are now on the drop and may not again rise to their autumn level.

—We would draw the attention of our readers to the calendar advertisement of the Northwest Fire Insurance Co. on the cover of this issue. It is so arranged that the same can be detached and hung up for reference and have no doubt will be appreciated.

—The Northwest Assembly has had considerable discussion as to certain business regulations wanted by the Mormon community at Cardston. Whatever may be said about the question of polygamy, they are among the best sort of settlers that have ever taken hold in the Northwest as good farmers and well-ordered citizens. They set an example of well-

directed industry and neighborly conduct that a lot of other people would do well to emulate.

—The Winnipeg Industrial show will be held this year from July 13th to 18th. This arrangement will be rather hard on stallions that have done a heavy season's business, and will still further curtail the vegetable display. But for all others, attending this show and for the local shows to be held on the following days, the earlier date will be most convenient. Hay harvest will be on, and the early weeks of July are most suitable as a farmer's holiday, which Winnipeg, to a large extent now is.

—There is an old proverb which says "There is a puddle at every door" of some kind or other. We grumble here about combines and unsatisfactory grades. In the old country grain is sold by sample, and the farmers find that buyers, especially when there has been a drop in the market, frequently refuse to take delivery of the grain sold, on the plea that the bulk is not up to the sample. There are cases in which the plea may be perfectly correct, for unfortunately it cannot be said that every farmer on earth is perfectly straight and honorable. We have an old farmer now in Manitoba, who, when taking a sample at home in England from the sacks in his barn, always turned his back when filling his sample bag, so that he could honestly say there was no picking the best in his case. But everyone who buys and sells wheat is not so fastidiously honest. There is a tradition that, till the trick was found out, some respectable farmers, even inside of Manitoba, used to set up a yard-length of 7-inch stovepipe, fill the sack bottom and all round it with their best wheat; then fill the pipe well up with inferior stuff, and it is not quite certain that "plugging" of car lots, as well as two-bushel bags, has yet gone quite out of date. In the case of the English difficulty, one farmer's club has resolved that the way to get over the expense and annoyance caused by the refusal of buyers to take delivery, should be got rid of by causing both buyer and seller to divide a good-sized sample and have the two parts sealed up for future reference in case of dispute. Fair play is a jewel, but it is not always the man that talks most who is to be trusted in a business transaction.



Indian Head Experimental Farm.

We are favored by Angus Mackay, of Indian Head Experimental Farm, with the yields of all the important grain, grass and root crop raised last year. Farmers selecting the varieties they wish to sow will get here a very good idea of the most profitable sorts.

WHEAT.

Different varieties sown on same date; soil, clay loam; cultivation, fallow; plots, one-tenth acre; sown by shoe-drill, at rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre, on April 24th.

VARIETY.	Date ripe.	Days to mature.	Length of straw.	Character of straw.	Kind of head.	Weight of straw.	Yield per acre.
Hungarian Countess.	Aug. 21	119 39	weak	beard'd	4630 42—		
Admiral.	21	119 32	strong	bald	4180 40—20		
Vernon.	24	119 45	weak	beard'd	5040 40—10		
Herisson.	27	125 39	strong	bald	4810 39—		
bearded.	28	126 42	strong	bald	5510 39—		
Percy.	21	119 45	weak	bald	4830 38—40		
Red Fern.	27	125 45	strong	beard'd	6240 38—30		
Wellman's Fife.	28	126 45	strong	bald	4580 37—50		
Progress.	21	119 48	weak	bald	4080 37—50		
Red Fife.	27	125 45	strong	bald	4380 37—50		
Alpha.	21	119 41	strong	beard'd	5710 37—20		
Pringle's Champlain.	21	119 42	weak	bald	5420 37—10		
Huron.	21	119 45	strong	bald	5230 37—		
Old Red River.	28	126 45	weak	bald	4240 36—50		
Emporium.	28	126 48	weak	bald	4400 36—40		
Rideau.	21	119 42	strong	bald	3680 36—10		
Beaudry.	30	128 48	strong	bald	4830 36—10		
Caplor.	21	119 42	weak	bald	4080 36—		
Preston.	27	125 42	strong	bald	4690 36—		
Crown.	21	119 45	strong	bald	4710 35—40		
White Fife.	28	126 45	weak	bald	4370 35—30		
Monarch.	27	125 45	strong	bald	4430 35—20		
White.	28	126 45	weak	bald	4430 35—20		
CConnell.	21	119 32	strong	bald	4150 35—		
Dawn.	27	125 42	strong	bald	4820 33—50		
Advance.	21	119 48	strong	bald	4500 33—20		
Beauty.	28	126 45	strong	bald	4050 32—50		
Campbell's White Chaff.	28	126 42	weak	bald	3740 31—40		
White.	28	126 48	strong	bald	4550 31—40		
Russian.	28	126 45	strong	bald	4140 31—10		
Rio Grande.	24	122 45	strong	bald	4440 30—40		
Golden.	21	119 48	strong	bald	4810 30—40		
Stanley.	28	126 48	strong	bald	4420 29—10		
Black Sea.	27	125 42	strong	bald	4500 28—40		
Blenheim.	30	128 48	strong	bald	3930 27—20		
Dufferin.	27	125 45	strong	bald	6210 27—10		
Ladoga.	27	125 45	strong	bald	4820 27—10		
Dion's.	27	125 45	strong	bald	4150 25—		
Goose.	28	126 45	strong	bald	4150 25—		
Colorado.	28	126 45	strong	bald	4150 25—		

Test of sowing same varieties on different dates; early, medium and late seedling; soil, clay loam; cultivation, fallow; one-tenth acre; sown by hoe-drill at rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels seed per acre.

VARIETY.	Date sown.	Date ripe.	Days to mature.	Length of straw.	Character of straw.	Kind of head.	Weight of straw.	Yield per acre.
Stanley.	Apr. 17	Aug. 21	126 48	strong	bald	5590 37—40		
"	24	27	125 48	strong	bald	4700 36—40		
"	May 1	27	118 42	strong	bald	3500 36—50		
"	8	31	115 45	strong	bald	4160 30—40		
"	15	Sept. 2	110 42	strong	bald	3850 31—40		
"	22	6	107 39	strong	bald	3450 25—50		
Red Fife.	Apr. 17	Aug. 27	132 45	strong	bald	5650 39—10		
"	24	27	125 45	strong	bald	4540 37—40		
"	May 1	31	122 45	strong	bald	4270 35—30		
"	8	Sept. 3	117 45	strong	bald	4170 31—40		
"	15	2	110 45	strong	bald	4450 35—		
"	22	10	111 45	strong	bald	5250 33—20		

Test of sowing seed at different depths; clay loam; fallow; one-tenth acre plots;

hoe-drill, at rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre, on April 22nd.

VARIETY.	Depth.	Date of Ripening.	Days to mature.	Length of straw.	Character of straw.	Kind of head.	Weight of straw.	Yield per acre.
Red Fife	1 in	Aug. 23	123	45	stro'g	b'd	5600 40—	
"	2 in	23	123	45	"	"	5500 40—40	
"	3 in	23	123	42	"	"	4820 33—50	

Test of sowing different quantities seed per acre; clay loam; fallow; one-tenth acre plots; hoe-drill, on April 22nd.

VARIETY.	Seed per acre.	Date Ripe.	Days to mature.	Ltg straw.	Charac-ter of straw.	Kind of head.	Weight of straw.	Yield per acre.
Red Fife	$1\frac{1}{2}$ bu	Aug. 25	125	42	stro'g	b'd	4930 38—40	
"	$1\frac{1}{4}$ bu	25	125	42	"	"	5720 38 50	
"	1 bus.	25	125	45	"	"	5440 38—30	

Test of hoe vs. press drills; clay loam; fallow; one-tenth acre plots, at rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre, on April 22nd.

VARIETY.	Drill	Date Ripe.	Days to mature.	Ltg straw.	Charac-ter of straw.	Kind of head.	Weight of straw.	Yield per acre.
Red Fife	H drill	Aug. 21	121	48	stro'g	b'd	4610 39—	
"	P drill	21	121	45	"	"	5190 41—	

Test of bluestone as a preventive of smut in wheat.

VARIETY.	Condition of Seed.	Treatment.	Sown	Ripe.	Good	Smutty
Red Fife.	Pure seed.	1 lb. b.s. to 8 bus.	April 22	Aug. 21	1342	
"	"	untr'd	"	"	1014	244
"	Sm'ty seed	1 lb. b.s. to 8 bus untr'd	"	"	1210	24
"	"	"	"	"	641	643

Test of varieties in field and acre plots; soil, clay loam; sown by hoe-drill, at rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre.

VARIETY.	Date sown.	Date ripe.	Days to mature.	Size of plot.	Character of straw.	Kind of head.	Weight of straw.	Yield per acre.
Red Fife.	Apr. 17	Aug. 25	130 10a.	strong	bald	3500 33—5		
White Fife.	17	25	128 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	4120 30—25		
Wellman's Fife.	19	25	128 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	3360 28—40		
Preston.	20	27	129 5	weak	beard'd	370 28—8		
Stanley.	20	25	127 5	strong	bald	3870 27—44		
Hungarian.	20	23	125 1	weak	beard'd	1340 30—45		
Monarch.	20	23	132 1	strong	bald	4050 30—7		
Red Fern.	20	23	125 1	weak	beard'd	4230 29—30		
Emporium.	20	27	129 1	strong	"	3250 27—40		
White.	20	30	132 1	"	bald	2940 24—10		
Russian.	20	23	125 1	weak	"	3120 23—57		

OATS.

Test of different varieties sown on same date; soil, clay loam; cultivation, fallow; plots, one-tenth acre each; sown by hoe-drill, at rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels seed per acre, on May 3rd.

VARIETY.	Date ripe.	Days to mature.	Length of straw.	Character of straw.	Kind of head.	Weight of straw.	Yield per acre.
Abyssinian.	Aug. 30	119 45	strong	sided	3490 87—2		
Improved.	30	119 48	"	branch	3200 86—26		
American.	20	109 48	"	"	4800 86—16		
Siberian.	20	109 45	"	"	4080 85—30		
O.A.C.	30	119 48	"	sided	4360 85—		
Columbus.	30	119 46	"	"	3650 83—28		
Olive.	20	109 48	"	branch	4550 82—12		
Rosedale.	20	109 45	"	sided	4050 82—12		
Hazlett's.	28	112 43	"	branch	2370 80—10		
Seizure.	28	112 43	"	branch	2370 80—10		
Early.	28	112 43	"	branch	2370 80—10		
Gothland.	28	112 43	"	branch	2370 80—10		
Early Gold.	28	112 43	"	branch	2370 80—10		
Prolific.	28	112 43	"	branch	2370 80—10		

VARIETY.	Date ripe.	Days to mature.	Length of straw.	Character of straw.	Kind of head.	Weight of straw	Yield per acre.
Golden							
Giant . .	30	119	48	"	"	3920	80—100
Mennonite	30	119	45	"	"	3130	80—
Holstein							
Prolific .	23	112	42	"	"	2560	80—
Flying							
Scotchman	23	112	44	"	"	3540	79—
Buckbee's							
Illinois .	28	117	46	"	"	3660	79—
Early							
Blossom .	30	119	48	"	sided	3660	79—4
Erly Maine	30	119	46	"	branch	2990	78—3
Oxford . .	28	117	45	"	"	3160	77—2
American							
Beauty .	20	109	36	"	"	2770	75—8
Early							
Archangel	20	109	45	"	"	3820	75—8
Finland							
Black No. 1	23	112	42	"	"	3310	74—2
Wide wake	20	109	42	"	"	3570	74—1
Cromwell .	23	112	45	"	"	3200	73—8
Wallis .	28	117	46	"	"	3140	73—2
Lincoln .	20	109	42	"	"	3240	73—2
Medal . .	30	119	43	"	"	3820	73—2
Poland . .	17	106	42	"	"	3460	73—8
Miller . .	30	119	43	"	"	2410	73—3
Improved							
Ligewa .	20	109	43	"	"	1870	72—8
Pearce's							
Blk. Beauty	28	117	36	"	"	2570	72—3
White							
Schonen.	28	117	45	"	"	3500	72—2
Bavarian .	20	109	42	"	"	3200	72—2
Early							
Etampes	23	112	32	"	"	3380	71—1
White							
Russian .	20	109	42	"	"	2890	71—
Welcome .	17	106	45	"	"	3590	71—1
White							
Monarch .	30	119	42	"	"	3060	70—10
Prize Clustr	17	106	45	"	"	3490	69—1
Russell .	23	112	42	"	"	3000	69—4
California							
Prolific Blk	23	112	46	"	sided	3410	68—2
Pense .	23	112	43	"	"	4110	68—2
Winter							
Grey . .	17	106	42	"	branch	3220	68—1
Master . .	28	117	46	"	"	3270	68—8
Bonanza .	17	106	45	"	"	3060	67—2
Scot. Chief.	20	109	42	"	"	3260	67—1
Oderbruch	20	109	45	"	sided	1860	67—1
Imp'd Irish	17	106	45	"	branch	170	67—2
King . .	17	106	42	"	"	2880	66—6
Rennie's							
Prize . .	17	106	42	"	"	2800	66—
White							
Wonder .	17	106	46	"	"	3100	66—6
Cream							
Egyptian	20	109	45	"	"	3420	65—20
Doncaster							
Prize . .	30	119	42	"	"	3620	65—10
Siberian .	30	119	48	"	sided	4120	65—20
Golden							
Tartarian	28	117	42	"	"	2540	63—18
Mortgage							
Lifter .	17	106	45	"	"	2350	63—8
Abundance	28	117	45	"	branch	320	62—2
Golden							
Beauty .	20	109	42	"	"	3340	61—16
Prolific Blk							
Tartarian	28	117	36	"	sided	3190	60—20
American							
Triumph	20	109	45	"	branch	2220	59—24
Newmark t	23	112	42	"	"	1800	58—28
Caulom-							
miers . .	28	117	36	"	"	3000	57—22
Scotch							
Hopetown	28	117	45	"	"	3290	57—22
Joazette .	23	112	32	"	"	2520	56—16
Finland							
Blk. No. 2	20	109	40	"	"	2120	55—10
Brandon .	28	117	43	"	sided	2420	52—12
Banner .	28	117	36	"	branch	3430	52—2
Victoria							
Prize . .	23	117	45	"	"	3040	50—1

Test of varieties in field and acre plots; soil, clay loam; summer-fallowed; sown by hoe-drill, at rate of 2½ bushels per acre.

VARIETY.	Size of Plot.	Date Sown.	Date Cut.	Days to mature.	Length of straw.	Yield per acre.
Banner	5 ac	Ap 28	Aug 26	120 44	1b 30	69-30
Abundance	5	28	26	120 42	65-12	
Golden Beauty	5	29	26	119 42	64-21	
Improved Ligowo	2½	29	18	111 40	63-2	
Holstein Prolific	1½	29	18	111 38	40-	
Early Archangel	1	29	27	120 44	68-12	
Oderbruch	1	29	18	111 36	63-9	
Bavarian	1	29	18	111 38	66-25	
White Schonen	1	29	27	120 36	59-25	
Early Golden Prolific	1	29	18	111 40	59-13	
Flying Scotchman	1	29	27	120 36	56-24	
American Beauty	1	29	26	119 44	56-6	
Columbus	1	29	27	120 39	53-8	
Wallis	1	29	26	119 45	52-14	
Wideawake	1	29	30	123 40	40-15	

BARLEY.

Test of different varieties sown on same date; soil, clay loam; summer-fallowed; plots one-tenth acre each; sown by hoe-drill at rate of 2 bushels per acre, on May 5th.

SIX-ROWED VARIETIES.

VARIETY.	Date Cut.	Days to mature.	Length of straw.	Char. of straw.	Kind of head.	Weight of straw.	Yield per acre.
Common . . .	Aug 12	99 36	stro'g	be'ded	4180	71-12	
Oderbruch . .	12	99 36	"	"	3690	71-2	
Petschora . .	12	99 36	"	"	3740	70-	
Odessa . . .	12	99 36	"	"	3630	68-6	
Rennie's Imp'd	13	100 36	"	"	3780	68-6	
Mensury . . .	12	99 39	"	"	4140	66-42	
Baxter's . . .	12	99 36	"	"	3750	66-32	
Vanguard . .	12	99 36	"	"	4150	66-32	
Blue	13	100 33	weak	"	4540	65-40	
Royal	12	99 36	stro'g	"	3040	63-36	
Stella	12	99 36	"	"	4150	58-16	
Trooper	12	99 33	"	"	4070	57-44	
Excelsior . . .	13	100 42	"	b'dless	3280	57-34	
Nugent	12	99 33	"	be'ded	3850	56-12	
Summit	12	99 33	"	"	3530	55-30	
Surprise	12	99 36	"	"	3280	55-30	
Champion . . .	13	100 44	"	bdless	3140	54-18	
Success	6	93 42	"	"	2820	51-32	
Phoenix	13	100 39	"	be'ded	3340	51-12	
Pioneer	17	104 6	"	"	3260	49-38	

TWO-ROWED VARIETIES.

VARIETY.	Date Cut.	Days to mature.	Length of straw.	Char. of straw.	Weight of straw.	Yield per acre.
French Chevalier	Aug 21	111 33	stro'g	be'ded	3390	53-16
Canada'n Thorp	21	108 33	"	"	4300	53-6
Beaver	24	111 33	"	"	3430	52-24
Danish Chevalier	24	111 30	"	"	3250	52-4
Kinver Chevalier	28	115 33	"	"	3900	51-2
Newton	20	107 36	"	"	3550	51-2
Rigid	20	107 36	"	"	4040	50-10
Prize Prolific	28	115 33	"	"	3500	50-
Nepean	20	107 36	"	"	4360	47-34
Bolton	20	107 39	"	"	3480	47-14
Victor	20	107 36	"	"	3160	45-30
Thanet	28	115 33	"	"	3280	45-10
Sidney	21	111 36	"	"	3200	44-38
Pacer	20	107 36	"	"	3510	43-26
Monck Type L	24	111 36	"	"	5006	37-24

Test of same varieties sown on different dates (early, medium and late seeding); soil, clay loam; summer-fallow; plots, 1-10 acre. Sown by hoe-drill at rate of 2 bushels per acre.

VARIETY.	Sown.	Cut.	Days to mature.	Length of straw.	Character of straw.	Weight of straw.	Yield per acre.
Canadian Thorpe, 2-rowed	Apr. 24 May 1 8 15 22 29	Aug. 17 17 10 20 20 21 30	115 45 45 95 96 96 96	strong " " " " " "	4310 58-6 4050 56-12 4230 46-22 3920 44-18 3150 44-38 3000 43-6		
Odessa, 6-rd	Apr. 24 May 1 8 15 22 29	13 11 10 39 39 41 36	111 39 39 94 94 94 94	" " " " " " "	3490 75- 4210 77-4 4150 64-18 4600 71-2 4060 61-12 3750 53-		

Test of varieties sown in field and acre plots; soil, clay loam; sown by hoe-drill at the rate of 2 bushels per acre.

VARIETY.	Size of Plot.	Sown.	Cut.	Days to mature.	Length of straw.	Kind of Head.	Yield per acre.
Odessa	5 a	May 3	Aug 13	102 42	6 rd	56-40	bu lb
Trooper	5	3	13	102 40	"	54-22	
Canadian Thorpe	5	4	17	105 45	2 rd	45-6	
Sidney	5	5	21	108 45	"	44-8	
Baxter's	1	5	13	100 42	6 rd	48-33	
French Chevalier	1	5	21	108 40	2 rd	48-6	
Bolton	1	5	18	105 36	"	45-32	
Mensury	1	5	18	105 36	6 rd	44-29	
Oderbruch	1	5	13	100 40	"	40-40	
Beaver	1	5	21	108 40	2 rd	38-26	

PEASE.

Test of sowing different varieties on same date; soil, clay loam; summer-fallow; plots, 1-10 acre. Sown May 6.

VARIETY.	Pulled.	Days to mature.	Length of straw.	Size of pea.	Yield per acre.
Potter	Aug. 24	110 34	Large	45-10	
Bright	26	112 32	"	40-	
Centennial	25	111 32	"	35-40	
Prince Albert	24	110 36	Small	34-40	
Golden Vine	24	110 32	"	34-10	
Dan'l O'Rourke	21	107 30	"	34-10	
Arthur	23	109 30	"	34-10	
New Potter	26	112 28	Large	33-20	
Victoria	24	110 28	"	33-	
Crown	24	110 30	Small	32-50	
Macoun	26	112 36	mdm	32-20	
White Marrowfat	26	112 30	Large	31-50	
Trilby	24	110 28	mdm	31-50	
Vincent	24	110 30	"	31-40	
Creeper	25	111 30	Small	30-50	
Carleton	24	110 34	mdm	30-40	
Alma	23	109 30	Large	30-40	
White Wonder	20	106 30	"	30-10	
Multiplier	25	111 30	Small	30-	
Pride	23	109 33	Large	29-50	
Nelson	19	105 30	"	29-40	
Perth	23	109 27	"	29-30	
Paragon	24	110 28	"	29-30	
Canadian Beauty	25	111 32	"	29-	
Black Eye	25	111 32	"	28-50	
Mummy	24	110 33	"	28-50	
Chancellor	17	103 30	Small	23-40	
King	25	111 30	Large	28-40	
Duke	23	109 25	"	28-30	
Early Britain	19	105 26	"	28-	
Prince	25	111 28	"	27-30	
Bedford	26	112 32	Small	27-20	
Bruce	24	110 28	"	27-10	
Oddfellow	19	105 35	mdm	27-	
Kent	24	110 27	"	26-20	
Archer	25	111 28	"	26-10	
Elephant Blue	19	105 30	"	25-50	
Agnes	23	109 29	Large	24-10	
Prussian Blue	24	110 31	"	24-30	
Mackay	24	110 30	"	23-20	
Harrison's Glory	19	105 24	"	22-	

Test of early, medium and late sowing. Soil, clay loam; summer-fallow; 1-10 acre plots; sown by hoe-drill.

VARIETY.	Sown.	Ripe.	Days to mature.	Length of straw.	Weight of straw.	Yield per acre.
Mummy	April 24	Aug. 23	121 36	3110	70-	
"	May 1	23	114 36	3740	27-39	
"	8	23	107 36	3300	28-20	
"	15	23	100 35	320	28-	
"	22	25	95 36	3200	23-	
"	29	Sept. 1	95 26	2400	19-20	
Golden Vine	April 24	Aug. 23	121 48	4890	51-10	
"	May 1	23	114 40	4000	42-50	
"	8	23	107 36	3900	41-10	
"	15	23	100 36	3650	31-	
"	22	25	95 36	3320	31-20	
"	29	Sept. 1	95 28	2550	22-50	

CORN.

Test of 31 varieties, sown in rows and planted in lines. Sown and planted, May 19; cut, Sept. 4. Following will be found 10 largest yields.

VARIETY.	Height in inches	Condition when cut.	Weight per acre. Rows.	Weight per acre. Hills.
Giant Prolific Ensilage	84	Silk	16-450	11-1650
Sanford	80	"	15-1900	14-1600
Cuban Giant	96	"	15-250	12-1190
Cloud's Early Yellow	84	Ey milk	14-50	11-1320
Early Butter	72	Silk	13-1170	10-1220
Pride of the North	72	"	13-950	11-1650
N. Dakota Wh. Flint	72	Ey, milk	13-400	11-140
Stout Fodder	54	"	12-18	9-700
Canadian White Flint	72	Silk	12-18	10-750
Red Cob Ensilage	78	"	12-1300	13-950

FODDER MIXTURES.

Sown, April 26. Cut for hay, Aug. 18.

1. {Wheat, Red Fife } 4 tons per acre.
 {Rye, Odessa }
2. {Wheat, Red Fife } . . 3 tons 500 lbs. per acre.
 {Pease, Golden Vine }
3. {Barley, Odessa } 4 tons 200 lbs. per acre.
 {Oats, Banner }
4. {Oats, Banner } . . . 3 tons 650 lbs. per acre.
 {Pease, Golden Vine }

FLAX, RYE, TARES, MILLETS AND BUCKWHEAT.

VARIETY.	Sown.	Cut.	Days to mature.	Length of straw.	Weight of straw.	Bus. per acre.
Flax, 40 lbs. seed per acre	May 11	Aug. 18	99 24	820	6-30	
Flax, 80 do.	11	18	99 24	1380	10-20	
" 40 "	18	18	92 24	1370	12-30	
" 80 "	18	18	92 24	1390	13-10	
" 40 "	25	18	85 22	1470	13-30	
" 80 "	25	18	85 22	2400	13-	
" 40 "	29	18	81 20	1230	9-20	
" 80 "	29	18	81 20	1890	13-10	
Rye, spring	Apr. 26	Sept. 6	133 75	4200	50-50	
Buckwheat	May 7	Aug. 27	110 27	3240	22-24	
Tares - green, for feed	7	9	50	1754		
Tares - for seed	7	28	111 51		33-30	
MILLETS-						
New Siberian	7	27	112 36	4400		
Manitoba	7	27	112 32	2150		
Japanese	7	27	112 31	2100		
Holy Terror	12	27	107 30	2700		
Golden	12	27	107 2	3350		
Hungarian Grass	7	27	112 27	3400		

GRASSES.

Awnless Brome grass (Bromus Inermis). Fields sown in 1896 made satisfactory growth and afforded excellent pasture in fall of that year. Spring, 1897 - Grass started to grow about April 20, but made little or no progress till rains came about June 15. This resulted in an uneven growth, bottoms, low places and margins of fields were very heavy, while knolls were light. On the whole the crop was a fair one, but not so good as it would have been had the rains been earlier and more evenly distributed throughout the growing season. To ascertain the best method of eradicating this grass, several acres of sod were plowed up last spring from the 18th to the 20th of May. One portion was plowed six inches deep, another three inches deep, and the third 1½ inches deep. The breaking was sown with peas, harrowed and well rolled, and the other portions backset from 23rd to 27th July. Except where furrows met on portion sown with peas, no Brome grass survived. On the other breaking a few roots were alive when backset, but at this date, Nov. 1st, all are dead. With the ordinary amount of rainfall in June, there will not be the least difficulty in killing this grass by breaking and backsetting. As a further test, an acre of 5-year-old sod has been plowed four inches deep this fall.

Yield per acre of Bromus Inermis—

Old Crop—20 acres yielded 26 tons 100 lbs., or 1 ton 605 lbs. per acre.

New Crop—22 acres yielded 39 tons 1555 lbs., or 1 ton 1616 lbs. per acre.

of which one measured acres yielded 3 tons, 1,000 lbs.

Agropyrum Tenerum.—Sown in spring of 1896, gave a good crop of fodder, but the hay is not so readily eaten by stock as that of Bromus Inermis. The seed was sown thin and gave little promise of producing a crop this year. The thin seeding, however, suited the dry weather in May, and a good crop resulted. Seed has been sown and further tests will be made with this grass. $1\frac{1}{4}$ acres yielded 3 tons, 1,205 lbs, or 2 tons, 1,764 lbs. per acre.

Agropyrum Caninum.—The same as above may be said of this grass. $1\frac{1}{4}$ acres yielded 3 tons, or 2 tons, 400 lbs. per acre.

Canary Grass.—One-tenth acre was sown on May 7 and cut on August 23. Straw, 36 inches long. Yield per acre, 3,259 lbs. hay and 26 bus. seed.

Mixture of Bokhara and Alsike Clover.—Timothy and Meadow Fescue.—The clovers were very thin and little or no Timothy appeared. Meadow fescue was a fair crop. $2\frac{1}{4}$ acres yielded 3 tons, 300 lbs, or 1 ton, 290 lbs. per acre.

ROOTS.

Turnips, mangels and carrots. Two seedings of each variety. First seeding, May 18; second seeding, May 28. All pulled October 5.

Turnips, 20 varieties sown. Yield of ten highest.

VARIETY.	Growth.	1st seeding. Bus. per acre.	2nd seeding. Bus. per acre.
Hartley's Bronze	weak	325-48	347-36
Aberdeen Purple Top	medium	319-	466-24
Hall's Westbury	weak	290-24	3-7-48
Shamrock Purple Top	"	276-36	341-
Perfection	"	250-24	334-24
Selected Purple Top	"	242-	305-48
Sutton's Champion	"	237-36	297-
Skirving's Swede	"	224-24	332-12
Pearce's Prize Winner	"		
Purple Top	"	222-12	253-
Marquis of Lorne	"	214-12	231-

Mangels, 18 varieties sown; ten highest.

Gatepost	weak	407-	466-24
Narbitan Giant	"	496-	407-
Giant Yellow Globe	"	393-48	455-24
New Giant, Yellow $\frac{1}{2}$ long	"	665-12	492-48
Champion Yellow Globe	"	365-12	424-36
Yellow Intermediate	"	365-12	532-24
Mammoth Long Red	"		
Evans'	"	363-	437-48
Giant Yellow Intermediate	"		
—Steele	"	352-	464-12
Mammoth Long Red	"		
Rennie	"	352-	424-36
Prize Mammoth Long Red	"		
—Steele	"	349-48	457-36

Sugar Beets, 6 varieties sown.

Danish Improved	weak	354-12	371-48
Danish Improved Red Top	"	312-12	429-
Improved Imperial	"	319-	288-12
Wanzleben	"	277-12	378-24
Vilmorin's Improved	"	253-	252-
French Red Top	"	224-12	283-48

Carrots, 15 varieties sown, ten highest.

Improved Short White	Weak	125-24	107-48
Mammoth White Inter'te.	"	118-48	118-48
Iverson's Champion	"	116-36	140-47
White Belgian	"	114-12	123-12
White Green Top Orthe	"	110-	83-36
Guerande, or Oxheart	"	110-	103-24
Improved $\frac{1}{2}$ Long White	"	103-24	114-24
Chantenay	"	101-12	125-24
Giant Short White Vosges	"	92-24	123-12
Early Green	Strong	90-12	96-48

POTATOES.

One hundred and ten varieties tested. Planted May 17; dug, Oct. 4. Following are 15 best yields:

VARIETY.	Bush marketable	Bushes Unmarketable.	Total.
Lee's Favorite	387-12	143-12	530-24
Northern Spy	387-12	143-12	530-24
Carman No. 3	396-	55-	451-
Toronto Queen	378-24	52-48	431-12
Vick's Extra Early	264-	125-24	389-24
World's Fair	290-24	96-48	387-12
Early White Prize	277-12	85-48	363-
Brownwell's Winner	290-24	39-36	330-
Clark's No. 1	246-24	83-36	330-
Great Northern	264-	66-	330-
White Beauty	228-48	96-48	325-36
Uncle Sam	264-	59-24	321-24
Ohio Jr.	246-24	74-48	321-12
I. X. L.	184-48	132-	316-48
Seedling No. 230	221-24	90-12	314-36

The DuVal grain cleaner is being much talked off at Fargo, N. D., where a special effort is now being made to introduce it. But the best of all ways to clean grain is to apply preventives in the shape of modes of cultivation that reduce the weed crop to a minimum.

T. Cairns, Edmonton, has tried the experiment of evaporating potatoes in his new brewery building. The result is very satisfactory. The potatoes are peeled and sliced, and, after being put through the evaporating process, become as dry and hard as wooden chips, without losing color. On being put in water they recover their original size and consistency.

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THE THEATRE, THE MINE, etc., will be treated in "The Conduct of Great Businesses" series (as were "The Wheat Farm," "The Newspaper," etc., in '97, with numerous illustrations.

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Around Winnipeg.

Last month I spent a day or two in one of the very oldest settlements of Manitoba, the Pembina Mountain country between Thornhill and Manitou. I was glad to be able to trace there the results of well-directed industry. This month I stayed nearer home for the man who has eyes for no wonder that is less than 100 miles away, is not yet quite up in the use of his eyes. It is not the amount of ground we go over, but the faculty of seeing—even with half an eye, if need be,—that qualifies any man for a reporter.

The old Red River settlement dates 50 years further back than Southern Manitoba, and has been mainly noted in farming literature for the extensive and varied collection of noxious weeds to be found there in their season. Some of my friends down there occasionally throw it in my teeth that I cannot tell them how to clean out the accumulated store of foul seeds in their land, even if they were to spend a couple of years doing nothing else. I know better than to undertake to give any such instruction. Sow a single bushel of such seeds on any land, and then bury them with the plow, while at the same time feeding your money crops on starvation allowance, and it will take a very great amount of tact and perseverance to keep you out of debt on such land. If you do the sowing for more than half a century, till every inch of that farm has more or fewer of such seeds in it, while nothing whatever is done to put back into the land what the grain has taken out of it, and nothing but a miracle can save the average farmer from going to the bad on it. Therefore, I confine myself to telling the few who care to hear how they may best manage to keep down the inherited stock of weeds and make a living at the same time. It can be done, and I shall in this paper say something about the ways that are taken to do it.

R. R. Taylor is an Englishman, not from Manchester or London, to spread himself and a lot of money he never earned on flashy beginnings that he takes proper care to have duly recorded in the city papers, for the admiration of the confiding relatives at home who back him—for the amusement, at the same time, of those who live in the neighborhood of his at all times interesting farming operations while they last. Mr. Taylor is a farmer bred to the business, and though he can afford to have telephone connection with Winnipeg, he is a worker with a capable working family as well. He can always be depended on to turn out the best of beef and pork and put it on the market when the best prices are going. A cent a pound extra on a steer or two at Easter pays for telephone connection with the Winnipeg butchers. He began by taking the best cattle in sight and breeding them to a good Shorthorn bull. His last was from R. L. Lang, of Oak Lake, and the offspring are up to the mark, free growers, easy feeders and good-sized frames. His calves he keeps in the house the first summer, and as they get older a good part of their winter keep is got from a straw stack in a good grove, always a safe standby, especially in a year when hay is \$5 or \$6 a ton. He finishes on crushed barley and a taste of turnips, both of which I regard as an

ideal crop for old, weed-infested land, as well as for any kind of feeding stock. I will undertake any day to take foul land, not quite poverty stricken, let the bulk of the foul seeds on the surface germinate early, as they will do, especially if encouraged by a round of the cultivator just after the snow is off, but before any plowing can be done. Then go on to plow and seed for wheat and oats, spring plowing being often the best for both grains. Then in the last week of May or first of June my barley land will be covered thick with French weed, covered by white blooms. I plow that a moderate depth, sow at once, and roll after the harrows, and expect to see the barley in a week or less. If rain comes, it will make a rushing growth, and if not, it will still grow faster than any weeds can and choke them to a very great extent. Either in feeding crops or cattle a great deal depends on getting the best start on what there is to eat. Therefore, Mr. Taylor, and all the best men I know in like circumstances, grow barley to keep down weeds, and on that, with a taste of turnips, make beef and pork, whose quality few feeders can approach. He grows four or five acres of roots, mangels and Swedes, in addition to his potato crop. The manure from well-fed stock ensures, as a rule, heavy crops, and these roots are stored in a big cellar, open to wagons by a shaft outside, and to the feed stable, into which a few go regularly all winter wherever they will do most good.

He has tried Berk. and Tamworth hogs, but on the principle, I presume, of the survival of the fittest, the red hog is alive and only too popular, if we may judge from the number of visiting sows, which seldom go back a second time. He buys good grade Berk. sows for his own breeding, and has seldom fewer than 100 pigs, not being at all particular when they come, as the Griffin outfit is handy and always paying him the very highest price for what he sells—generally from 6 to 8 months old and 180 to 240 lbs. live weight. In this way money keeps dropping in all the time.

His neighbor, E. Hoddinott, is another dyed-in-the-wool English farmer, and depends more on dairying than beef raising, but his methods are in full accord with Mr. Taylor's. He has a well-graded Berkshire sow, that, bred to the Taylor red boar, has brought in from her last three litters \$275. She breeds regularly twice a year, and has about a dozen 3 months' old pigs now that will go to market as choice bacon hogs in April. This is a pretty tall story, and I shall give particulars of the last litter of 11 that went to market the other day. They ate 100 bushels of barley, at, say, 25c., equals \$25, and two tons of shorts bought last spring at \$4 or \$5 a ton. They are \$10 or \$12 now, but few people see any profit in laying up shorts at \$5. The 11 pigs made 227 lbs. average, which, at 4½c., comes to \$112. Such pork is to-day worth 4½c. Mr. Hoddinott feeds skim milk when his calves do not want it. But I suppose the money cost of that litter was about half what it brought on the market, and though feed is now very high her owner will stay with that old sow and her performance on the chance that at the dearest possible figure for food they will leave a margin of profit. The accuracy of what I have already said on this subject of sow profit has been very plainly challenged, but I have taken pains to verify what I here say, and will stand by it.

Mr. Whellams, another near by man, who has tried pork, gives me the details of a similar experience this last summer, and adds, "The secret of success depends a good deal on your sow. I used to take a litter and then kill the sow for pork. But that is a big blunder. Even for one litter a year a mature sow makes most

money. The pigs are stronger and heartier, and grow faster. When I have a good sow after this I will keep her at it, and expect her to make good money for me." This is especially true in the case of men like Mr. Whellams, who does some gardening, and has always odds and ends to feed to pigs.

Half a dozen miles west of Winnipeg, I find another farmer, Dan. Beveridge, who has details of practice that I think worth noting. For many years the Beveridge family have been making capital butter and raising potatoes for sale on the Winnipeg market. Their cows are selected grades, and they keep a well-bred dairy Shorthorn bull. To this they, some time back, added a separator, from which they have had great satisfaction. The calves, instead of waiting a day for the skim milk, get it sweet and warm and flourish accordingly. They get a little bite of chop, and are kept in the house during fly time. I wish the owners of some of the scraggy, pot-bellied calves I sometimes see, could have a look at this lot of skim-milk calves.

A few miles further west is a farm, on which, some years ago, a magnificent barn, fitted with steam heat, was put up to grow pork. It is very wide and very low, and somehow that spec. did not bring profit enough to keep it going. Last winter a big lot of steers were fed in it, and I was not at all surprised to learn that they made little profit as a whole. The whole building, above and below, was like a steam bath, and neither beef nor pork can be raised by steam, so far as I know. A low, dark, wide, overcrowded building is death to profit. Last summer Mr. Drader, the present occupant of that farm, after seeding to wheat what he had ready, started with a Massey-Harris cultivator on land covered mainly with French weed, much of it already half ripe, as Mr. Drader himself admitted. He was a fortnight too late in starting, and the weeds were strong and deeply rooted, but I found his man with a three-horse team going over that land about four inches deep at the rate of about twenty acres a day. The weather being hot, a round of the harrow next day effectually killed all the weeds the cultivator loosened. Mr. Drader himself has about forgotten the number of times he went over that land, raising thick crops of baby weeds, to be killed and make room for the next family, all from seed that had been raised year after year and embalmed by the plow till they got a favorable chance to grow. The cultivation was, as a rule, shallow and much easier done than the first time, weed-killing going on freely all the time. All that labor will not hinder another crop from starting among the wheat, but, humanly speaking, there must be a splendid crop to follow all that work. A job like that is a valuable object lesson, and I hope to learn a good deal yet from that farm, although it has not been a startling success in the way of raising stock by steam heat.

A little way north, just on the railroad track, is the farm of Jas. Galbraith. He had one of the finest crops of wheat in the district, and, looking to the thoroughness of his methods, I am not surprised. What I wish to note chiefly here is the arrangement of his shelter belts. I have always contended, for a five or ten-acre layout, with buildings, garden and calf pasture inside. It would never do for any ordinary man to do that in one year or two, but it can be done sure, and Mr. Galbraith, wherever he got his ideas, is exactly on my lines as far as he has gone. When last I saw him that garden and the belts on the west and north were models of good planning and good order, and I hope in due time to learn yet more worth telling other people.

R. W. M.

Boissevain and Ninga.

Among the different sections of Manitoba there is none, perhaps, which is making more substantial progress than the Turtle Mountain district. As a representative of The Nor'-West Farmer, traveling in different parts of the province, I have of late been struck with the general up-to-date tone and healthy aggressiveness which seem to prevail among the farmers of this part of the country. One of the evidences of success which particularly impresses one who is continually meeting the people is the contentedness and pride of home which is found on every hand. There is practically no unoccupied land to be obtained, and as a grain-growing district it stands well to the fore.

But there are other matters than wheat-growing in which Turtle Mountain district comes into prominence. In the matter of buildings it is hard to say if it can be easily outdone. The settlers are favored with a sufficient supply of building stone to enable them to erect the most commodious and substantial houses and barns, and I have seen many farms where the accommodations in this respect are very superior and reflect much credit upon the thrift and enterprise of those who have taken the lead in this matter.

It fell to my lot recently, in going through this section, to enjoy the pleasure of a visit to the farm of Jas. G. Washington, of Ninga, and I was so taken up with the tone of general thrift and substantial progress which marked everything about his place that I thought a few notes might not be without interest to the readers of The Nor'-West Farmer. Anyone approaching Mr. Washington's place from any direction can see at some considerable distance his fine buildings—for they are set upon a hill and cannot be hid. Although still quite a young man, he has succeeded in securing most of the improvements which mark the model farm, is making and maintaining an enviable reputation as a breeder of various kinds of pure bred stock, and is attracting attention of more than local breadth as an agriculturist who believes in being thoroughly posted in his business, and in being ahead of rather than behind the march of advancement. His barn is built of solid masonry, 50 feet square, and is joined by a large granary of like solidity. The barn is not only a handsome, but a most commodious structure, and is well adapted to his needs as a stockman. It is surmounted by a windmill, and in the barn are found all the appliances for chopping grain, etc. In pure bred stock Mr. Washington takes great pride, and justly so. He has a number of pedigreed Clydesdales, and among those who visit the various local fairs his team "Farmer and Belle" need no introduction. But it is as a breeder of Shorthorn cattle that he is perhaps more widely known. Among his herd are some remarkably handsome animals of the very best breeding. His "Miss Butterfly," Mr. Washington considers the largest cow in Manitoba. She really looks rather too substantial for the cognomen she bears. Many of the other farmers of this district are not so far behind the one we have mentioned, and it is a pleasure to find so much healthy aggression among the people.

One of the subscribers of The Farmer states that he has been particularly pleased this year with the result obtained from harrowing for weeds just as the wheat was coming up. The weeds, which had been coming up in great numbers, were so checked by the cultivation that the grain completely outstripped and choked them. He thinks this plan of weed suppression an excellent one.

G. B.

PAINT.

'WHEN BUYING, WHY NOT GET THE BEST?'

This applies quite as much to paint as to any other article, even as it is false economy to buy shoddy cloth, although at a low price, so it shows lack of wisdom to buy shoddy paint. It costs as much to have shoddy cloth made up as if it were honest goods, and it costs as much to apply poor paint as it does a reliable article.

The record of the last 13 years during which time "Stephens' Ready Mixed Paints" have been on the market, proves that it is possible to make a Paint all ready for use as good as, if not better, than any ordinary painter can mix it.

This paint is made right here in Winnipeg largely with oil pressed from the flax seed grown in the province, and if everything about it is not right, it is very easy to get back at the maker. Many people would like to paint their buildings, but the cost stops them. Now, with Stephens' Ready Mixed Paints, this need not be the case. Take a house for instance, 20 x 24 x 16 high. This would take about 8 gallons for out sides and five gallons for roof, which with two brushes and some Shellac Varnish to cover knots, could be delivered at any railway station in Manitoba for \$22, and at any station in the Northwest Territories for a small additional charge. Any man of ordinary ability, willing to use some elbow grease, should be able to put it on. These Paints are for sale by leading Hardware Dealers in nearly every town, village and city throughout the country, from whom sample color cards and full information can be obtained. Or a postal card addressed to the manufacturers will get you one by return of mail.

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When an animal is all run down, has a rough coat and a tight hide any one knows his blood is out of order. To keep an animal economically he must be in good heart.

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Is a necessity where the best results from feeding would be obtained. It tones up the system, rids the stomach of bots, worms and other parasites that suck the life blood away.

Nothing like Dick's for Milch Cows.

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PROPRIETORS.

Glenboro.

Among the many improvements which have been undertaken by the farmers in the Glenboro district this year, none is more noteworthy than that of the new barn of H. Wilton. The barn is 100x44 feet in dimensions, posts 14 feet high, set on a stone basement 9 feet high. As soon as you enter the building you are impressed with the fact that there is plenty of room for working conveniently and advantageously. In the stable below there is a row of stalls down each side of the building, the horses being arranged on the south side and the cattle on the north. As Mr. Wilton works two sections of land, he requires a great many horses for his summer work. The majority of the horses are in single stalls. A solid stone wall, built from the ground and cemented on the surface, forms the floor of the manger. The feed passage in the centre is 11 feet wide. This passage has a cement floor also. A watering trough runs the entire length of the building in front of each manger, and the water is pumped from a well in the feed passage. He does not intend to leave any water standing in the troughs, and does not anticipate any trouble in keeping the water pure. At all the joints and mortises the timbers have received a good coat of coal tar, which will make them much more durable. The barn above is sheathed in with 5-inch dressed siding, placed upright. It makes a very close wall, and gives the barn a neat, substantial appearance. Mr. Wilton goes extensively into the raising of beef cattle. He has had many years' experience in the business, and finds it very profitable.

Notes by the Way.

"Theories and book-farming are a failure, and a man will never learn anything about agriculture except by experience." This was the statement made by a farmer of Southern Manitoba the other day, when asked why he didn't subscribe for an agricultural paper. We could only remark that the methods of education employed in the school of experience were certainly very thorough, but the tuition fees were a trifle high. Most sensible people will see the fallacy of this farmer's objection, but one continually meets those who raise the same cry against farm journals, Farmers' Institutes, Government Experimental Stations, etc. A good deal of the trouble arises from the fact that many persons, in judging or applying the advice received through those institutions, fail to take into consideration changes of circumstance, and entirely omit in its use the most important ingredient—good hard common sense. The man who argues that the advice from or results obtained by practical men is useless when put in print or spoken from the platform, should go a little further and never compare notes with his neighbor or contrast the results of the methods of the man on the next section with those of his own. The man who cannot learn anything from his fellows must either be a Solomon or a jack-ass. The reason why printed advice is considered worthless by some people is, as already said, because those persons fail to use common sense in its application.

A Killarney farmer, commenting on the December number of *The Nor'-West Farmer*, expressed his opinion that there was more valuable information and practical pointers on Manitoba farming in the last issue than in any other copy of any publication he had ever seen.

The writer had the pleasure the other day of a visit to the stables of John Wallace, Cartwright. As most of our readers well know, Mr. Wallace has for a few years been one of the most extensive stockmen of Southern Manitoba. He has at present feeding in his stable 300 fine young head of cattle. Of these 200 are rising three and four years old, and are being prepared for shipment in May. They are doing very well, and will make a fine consignment. Mr. Wallace feeds the cattle on cut oat sheaves, mixed with ground corn. He imports his own grain, and considers this the most advantageous diet to use. He is very well pleased at present with the prospects of the trade, and expects to clear a pretty good thing on this season's risk.

"The wish is father to the thought" is an old saying. Be that as it may, it is a fact that the majority of farmers seem to be looking for a large yield of wheat next year. It seems like counting chickens even before the eggs are laid, and many are the different theories propounded to support the hope; but, nevertheless, most of the agriculturists seem to see roseate tints in the morning skies of '98.

It is a trite and somewhat homely saying that "the proof of the pudding is in the eating," but it passes as a truism just the same. It might also be fair to base an opinion of the value of any professional work upon the testimony of those who have tried and proven its teachings. Applying this method of valuation to Gleason's Horse Book, it is quite safe to say that the work is far from a failure, for among those who received the book last year there are not a few who have proven the value of its advice by practical experiment, while the others agree as to the value of the treatise.

Persons living in all the various localities of Southwestern Manitoba seem to bear the universal testimony that the sales of wild lands during the past few months have been unusually large.

It must be gratifying to thoroughbred stock-breeders to notice the growing demand in Manitoba for the better class of animals. For the future there is no branch of husbandry which I consider offers such promising prospects to careful and judicious investment. Up to the past few years the raising of stock was relegated almost entirely to the ranching sections, grain-growing receiving almost the exclusive attention of the farmer in the wheat districts. More lately the raising of stock is receiving more attention, and among the farmers there seems to be a general move toward securing better accommodations. Parallel with this is a growing recognition of the advantages attendant upon superior feeding and breeding. Those of the best breeders of Southern Manitoba, whom it has been my privilege to interview, seem to agree in their testimony of a brisk demand for the best blood, and regard the breeding of high-class animals—perhaps particularly cattle—as a branch of farming which is bound to be both certain and pleasantly remunerative for some time to come.

Northwest of Killarney, a few miles, there is a township which is largely filled with a settlement of what are locally known as "Crofters." It fell to the lot of the writer to visit this settlement recently. The people have been emigrants from the coasts of the Scottish highlands, and have mostly belonged to the fishing class. Although perhaps the change has been a beneficial one for the settlers themselves, the prevalent opinion of the dis-

trict does not seem to be strongly in favor of this colony style of settlement. In this particular case the native "clannishness" proverbial of this class seems to have been fostered rather than discouraged by the new conditions. There is evident amongst them also a decided tendency toward the conserving of many of the old-time customs, which may not be considered exactly compatible with broad-minded Canadian citizenship. The "Crofters," however, have on the whole proven a fairly thrifty people, and seem to be likely to be a success—but from a rather selfish standpoint. The general feeling around Killarney seems to be that they are something of an object lesson, which should tend to discourage the inducing of a forced foreign immigration, and also as an evidence that the mixing of the different nationalities should be encouraged as far as possible.

G. B.

Some of our economic prairie friends are finding fault with the amount of money that will be taken out of the province by east-bound excursionists, and dilate on the good that would follow if the money was spent here. It is true that the money spent in travelling might be very beneficially spent in farm improvements, but we think that the benefits derived from travelling are generally underestimated. Travelling is always educative, although, it is true, the degree in which it may be made so depends upon the travellers themselves. How permanent and correct is the geography we learn by travelling, compared with that which we learn out of school books. The majority of Western Canada's citizens have travelled more or less extensively before settling here, and their high average intelligence is largely accounted for by this fact. Farmers, and indeed all classes of the people, work very hard here during the summer season, and when it freezes up, their latent energy is fairly well exhausted, and they feel the necessity of taking rest and recreation of some variety. Skating and other forms of amusement should all have a good effect in this direction, but there is nothing which will take the mind off the work and worry of the summer like a journey and a visit among old friends and acquaintances. How often, also, in the case of bachelors is romance (or shall we call it business) involved in the visit when his courage, nerved by years of discomfort incident to bachelor life, and his person adorned with the wealth of the west, he takes by storm the heart of the eastern maiden and lures her to the west also. The last, but not by any means the least benefit to be mentioned is that the visitors, while they have derived great pleasure from their visit, return to their prairie province better satisfied with it, as a rule, than ever before, and well contented for the rest of life to call it home.

A. C. Houghton, implement agent at Belmont, says that he has taken in \$14,000 this year. Not so bad for a district that was hailed out last year.

J. R. O.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. NOYES, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. 2116



Management of Fowl.

By a Lover of Fowl, Millbrook, Man.

I think it is generally conceded by those who have given the subject of profit in fowls due consideration that profits are in direct ratio to the number of eggs produced during the winter season. This being true, it follows no eggs in winter no profit. The question of breed must be decided by each one for himself, according to the main object sought, whether meat or eggs. I do not think the bird is hatched yet which will fill the bill all round, notwithstanding the so-called general purpose breeds. But which ever breed is selected, do not change your mind next year and introduce a rooster of a different variety. Remember, if they have not been profitable with you this season, there are many causes of failure besides the breed.

Those situated near a slaughter house are particularly well located for obtaining tid-bits for their favorites; blood, bones, lights and other waste parts cannot be excelled as winter egg-producers. I prefer to cook all meat given, using the water in which it is boiled to scald the morning mash, which consists of one-third bran, one-third chop of some kind, and one-third cooked vegetables. The noon ration I prefer of meat or cut bone, not more than 1 oz. per hen; evening meal, whole grain, wheat preferred for laying stock, and all they can eat. Our nights are so long that it is impossible to get them to pick up too much at the end of the day. If morning feed is limited in quantity, and the floor covered with dry litter, in which is scattered a few handfuls of different kinds of grain, they will occupy their time beneficially to themselves and profitably to their owners. They also enjoy raw vegetables, such as mangels, turnips or potatoes sliced up and thrown amongst the litter. Another contrivance to keep them engaged is a cabbage suspended from the roof to within 18 inches of the floor.

One of the troubles met with at this time of the year is egg-eating. It is easier to prevent than to cure. I have not been troubled in this way this last two years, but previously I had considerable. I now watch the box, containing crushed oyster shells is not allowed to become empty, and that all nest boxes are turned from the light. I may add that if I saw a hen eating eggs I should soon eat her, no matter how valuable. I do not think the habit once acquired is curable.

Another trouble is lice. I should like to know how to exterminate the pests. However, they can be held in check by coal-oiling the roosts, all crevices in nest boxes, and providing dust baths, in which the fowl can disport themselves.

Dishes, broken up to the required size, supply the most satisfactory grit I have ever used. Limestone is also good, but I notice the hens invariably select the broken crockery first.

I should very much like if some of your subscribers, who have a poultry house that they consider satisfactory, would furnish those of us less fortunately situated with a description of same through your columns.

Poultry Breeding.

P. H. Edwards, of Colorado, made last spring a test in fowl breeding, of which he has given the details in the Poultry and Farm Journal, and which will be read with interest by every poultry breeder here. He says:—"In making this experiment I am aware of the fact that it is not original with me, as many have made the same experiments before to a certain extent. I have had the pleasure of reading accounts of the same in the various poultry publications of the country; some made in private yards and some in government experiment stations, but never have I seen an account of one so extensive as the one I have just completed, although there has, perhaps been such. I made the experiment for my own knowledge and satisfaction. After I saw the result I thought it might be interesting to others, so give your readers the benefit of my work. In the first place, let me state that there was no mistake made in any way, as all birds were under lock and key, with no possible chance to mix with other birds. Hen No. 1 hatched and raised her chicks to thirty-three days old without male bird in same yard, was then mated once, and laid as follows: June 5, 6 and 7 fertile; 8th, unfertile; 9 and 10, fertile. Mated May 28th. Hen No. 2 with chicks four weeks, mated one tread, laid eggs June 23, 24, 25, 26, fertile; 27th, unfertile; 28th, fertile; 29th and 30th, unfertile. Mated about five days before first egg was laid. Hen No. 3 with chicks four weeks, mated to Golden Wyandotte male thirty-six hours, laid eggs June 27, 28, 29, 30, July 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, all fertile; July 12, 13, 15, 16, 18, all unfertile. Mated about one week before first egg. Hen No. 4, B. Plymouth Rock hen, with White Leghorn cock, changed to Golden Wyandotte cock. Laid nine eggs, six to Leghorn cock and three to Wyandotte cock. The six eggs laid to Leghorn cock and the first egg after the change hatched white chicks. The second and third after the change, black chicks. Hen No. 5, R. C. W. Leghorn, taken from breeding yard on July 28th, been with Leghorn cock all season, left one day alone, then mated with a G. Wyandotte cock for two days, July 30 and 31. Laid July 29 and 30, August 1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 11, all fertile. Chicks from eggs laid July 29, 31, pure white. All laid after that, black feathers in back. Hen No. 6, R. C. W. Leghorn from breeding yard, laid July 30, August 1, 3, fertile, afterwards all eggs unfertile. This hen laid the least number of fertile eggs of any. Her eggs being the kind having porous shell, instead of a smooth, and solid shell. Hen No. 7, R. C. W. Leghorn from breeding yard, laid July 29, 30, August 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, all fertile. No more eggs fertile. Out of all fertile eggs laid not a single one but what hatched a strong, healthy chick; the hens always hatching every egg they had under them.

"The conclusions I draw are these:—First. A hen mated with male bird once every five days, at least, is sufficient, and is better than running with male all the time. Second. Better, because of hen being worried less, the chicks will hatch stronger. This law holds good in the higher order of animals, and we think it will with the hen. Third. As in case of hen Nos. 4 and 5, a hen changed to a different male, eggs will hatch to the last male from the second or third egg after the change. But from the fact that No. 3 laid fertile eggs up to and including the 13th egg from one mating, we should be afraid to sell eggs as pure-bred from a hen that had not been mated with a pure-bred cock at least fifteen days. But right here let me say that I remember a case some four years ago of a C. I. Game hen that I had

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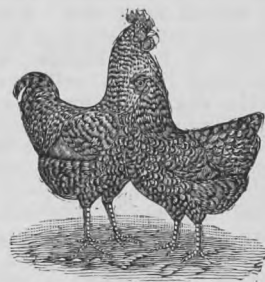
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Light Brahmas, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Black Langshans, Guinea Fowls, and Black African Bantams, Fowls for sale of each variety. My birds are too well-known as prize-winners to call forth further comment. Write for what you want. Telephone connection with Winnipeg. German Canaries for sale, good singers.

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shipped from Ohio, that had been running with a B. P. Rock male. As soon as she arrived here she was mated with a C. I. Game cock. The chicks from her first two eggs laid after her arrival here were B. P. Rock cross. No sign of the P. Rock appeared in any chick after the first two.

Black Minorcas.

Why have Leghorns so long been called egg-machines when that title properly belongs to the Black Minorcas, the most prolific layers of the largest eggs. This noble breed, though steadily gaining in popularity, is not sufficiently known: its merits are not properly understood. It is not my wish at this time to enter into a long recital of the many qualities of the Black Minorca, but simply to state in brief a few reasons why it is a valuable breed to keep as a money producer: 1. They are very liberal layers, acknowledging no superiors. 2. They lay a very large egg, running easily five to the pound. 3. As chicks they are hardy, active and easy to rear.—4. As fowls, they possess a strong, healthy constitution, remarkably free from disease. 5. Pullets are very precocious, with ordinary care, laying when five months old. 6. They are easy to fatten, and when properly fed, present a well-rounded breast, heavily coated with juicy, tender, well-flavored flesh. 7. Old fowls are easily fattened and made tender, and are a very good size. 8. Always active, they make good foragers when allowed unlimited range, and withal are gentle, easily tamed, and stand close confinement admirably. They have a good, solid frame capable of carrying increased weight, and judicious breeding should add a pound to the present standard weight.—G. P. Reynaud, in American Fancier.

Begin the poultry business moderately and acquire your own experience. There are a great many things about poultry raising which can be learned only by experience, and a little practice is worth a world of theory.—But, do not think you can gain experience in a year or two. Many have been breeding fowls twenty, thirty years, who do not know a great deal yet. We learn something all the time. We pick up new ideas as the years go by and use them if necessary. It takes time to become a fancier. It is an art, a profession, a trade, and it must be learned just the same as any other trade is learned. Patience and love for fowls above any commercial idea, and courage to hold to it through all discouragements, will land you at the front in good season.

There was good reason in the old days why steers were kept until four or five years of age: they did not mature until then, and until they did mature no smoothness or finish could be given, and at an earlier age they would go forward coarse and rawboned, and only command the inferior prices which stuff of that kind brought. The market now demands younger cattle, but the younger cattle that it wants is of the kind that matures when young. The demand does not mean scrubs crowded and shipped at an early age. With cattle in which the breeding has received attention and that have been fed from childhood, the weights of 1,400 or 1,500 can be made in a year less time, and the style and finish will sell the animal for a good price, but scrub cattle can be neither fattened nor finished early, and hence they cannot be turned quick, and must be kept on if they are to receive any fattening and finish worth speaking of, nearly twice as long as well-bred animals.

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We are now running full time and open to buy all HOGS offered. Hogs weighing 150 to 250 lbs. live weight command the highest price.

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PORK PACKERS,
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It is claimed Manitoba hard spring wheat is unexcelled anywhere in the world for bread making purposes. The following correspondence from Australia fully bears out this contention:—

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Dear Sirs,—Herewith we hand you an unsolicited testimonial in connection with **Ogilvie's Flour** from John Cunningham, Mount Morgan, a baker with whom we do business. Yours faithfully,

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MOUNT MORGAN, Australia, Aug. 14th, 1897.

MESSRS. WALTER REID & Co., Rockhampton.

Dear Sir,—I have great pleasure in informing you that **Ogilvie's Patent Hungarian flour** from Manitoba, Canada, supplied by you to me during the last twelve months, makes the whitest and very best loaf, and is the strongest flour I have ever worked during my baking experience of 40 years in this and the old country. Yours faithfully—JOHN CUNNINGHAM.

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While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in every case give the name—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

RAISING CREAM.

H. H. H., Battleford, writes:—"Kindly give a few instructions on how to raise the cream; what temperature the milk should be kept at, and how long it should stand, etc. We are using the long cans at present; would you say whether they or the pans are the best, and how much cream could be expected from a quart of milk? Would it be possible for an outsider like myself to gain admittance to the Dairy School soon to be opened in Winnipeg by the Manitoba Government?"

Answer.—When the setting system is practised, great care must be exercised, in order to force all the fat globules (cream) possible to the top of the milk. The milk should be thoroughly strained and set immediately after it is milked, while it is warm from the cow. The temperature of the milk should be at least 90 deg. Fahr. when set for creaming. A few degrees above that temperature will be all the better. The warm milk should be set in ice water 40 deg. Fahr., the colder the better to give best results. In winter time, when the milk is apt to become cold before setting, it should be warmed at the time of setting to the temperature stated above. This should be done by the addition of warm water at 120 deg. Fahr., adding about ten per cent. water to the bulk of the milk. The warm water has a two-fold benefit; it both warms the milk and makes it thinner, thereby hastening the raising of the cream. Milk treated in this way should throw all its cream to the top inside of 15 hours.

The long or deep-setting cans are to be preferred to the shallow pans. The milk in the cans is less subject to contamination by the surrounding atmosphere as the cans can be covered. The results of creaming are almost identical with the cans or pans.

A quart of milk is rather a small amount to figure from for the amount of cream; usually about one-eighth cream.

Yes, certainly, the dairy school at Winnipeg is open for residents of the Territories. Apply to the Dairy Branch for application forms. School opens on the third of January. New beginners must enter then.

C. C. MACDONALD.

LUMPY JAW AGAIN.

A. M., Dunsmore, Alta., writes:—"I wish you could throw a little more light on the lumpy jaw question. I rather incline to the belief expressed by Dr. Rutherford, 'that it is curable,' and that it is not infectious. I understand the N. W. Mounted Police have instructions to have all cattle destroyed that have lumpy jaw."

Note.—This correspondent must not have seen Mr. Doyle's letter in last issue of The Farmer. If he will turn up the late issues of the paper and read the advertisements he will find that Gordon & Ironside, who ought to know their business, recommend the Fleming application

whenever their agents are spoken to about it. There is need for a cure in the west, as the Winnipeg authorities are up in arms about it and will do their best to detect it. The meat, if well cooked, is good enough to eat. Our correspondent's opinion is about our's also, but there may be other causes such as strokes with a stick or a horn to produce lumps. Every lump is not lumpy jaw, but should be treated as if it is. Best err on the safe side.

SWEET GRASS.

S. Watson, Sewell, writes with reference to sweet grass on his land:—"Last spring I plowed it at usual time and harrowed, but I did not sow any grain as my oats and barley were poor seed. How would it do to plow in spring, as it is only about seven acres, the grass in patches all over it. Where I spring plow it does not give any trouble. Some of my land is only fit for oats, so I don't need to plow any wheat land in spring for oats."

One of the simplest ways to deal with most weeds is to plow rather late and seed at once. Barley, being a fast grower, has a greater chance to choke down this grass than oats, which grow much slower. But with good clean plowing, say five inches deep, and prompt handling after, those oats may advance fast enough to prevent the grass from doing any harm, and much of it will rot. Spring work done this way will always give best results for least outlay of work.

ICE STORAGE.

J. B. D., Didsbury, Assa., writes:—"Kindly advise in your columns how best to store away ice so it will keep where no saw dust is available. By so doing you will oblige many in this district."

Note.—Some non-conducting substance such as chaff or very fine hay always used dry is the best substitute for sawdust. Good drainage below is also indispensable, and if you plan your drainage so that no air can get in below is also important. Everything used to pack and cover in should be dry to begin with. If the ice water that goes out is made to drain into the earth through gravel, on which the ice is to be laid on boards is also important. Whenever the air gets access to the under side the ice will melt fast, and if the water cannot get away without admitting air, then a pipe should be used, put in U shaped, into which the water can get from under the ice. The bend being filled with water, no air can get in through it. Something must be used—such as boards, to hold the hay in place, and if a foot thick of dry chaff or hay is pounded in all round and pressed down on the top, it will be as good a stack of ice as the circumstances will admit, if put up in a shady place.

WANTS LANDMARKS.

G. B., Killarney, writes:—"In many of the older countries travelling is facilitated by the use of finger or mile posts. Anyone who has much travelling to do in Manitoba cannot help but sometimes wish that there were more landmarks of some sort to show the way. To the newcomer, the prairie, with its open trail, looks particularly uncertain. Even the old-time government stake has disappeared. Couldn't some practical suggestion be made in this matter?"

Note.—If this correspondent will turn up the November issue of The Farmer he will find in the middle of page 391 the very thing he is driving at. We there

urge the placing of posts at intervals on straight lines and at corners and jogs in the section lines. After one or two more people have perished in snowdrifts we will probably take a little interest in this sort of work.

AUSTRIAN BROME GRASS SEED.

J. P. Irwin, Morden, writes:—"Can you tell me through The Farmer where I can buy Austrian Brome grass seed. I got a sample from the Central Experimental Farm last spring, and am much pleased with it so far, and would like to get more."

Answer.—Try again at Ottawa for another 3 lbs. Perhaps S. A. Bedford, of Brandon, has a little to spare. Seedsmen may later on have it to sell in bulk.

WANTS A FOX TERRIER.

John Shilson, Snowflake, writes:—"Can you find out through your paper where I can get a pure bred fox terrier?"

If any of our readers can give information re the above, drop us a post card.

HOLSTEINS AND BROME GRASS.

Holsteins have been in good demand this year, and J. T. Hutchinson, Hayfield, has made some splendid sales. Altogether the prospects for Holstein cattle in Manitoba are very bright. As in almost every section of the country, Mr. Hutchinson is finding it very difficult to keep his cattle in fine condition on the straw and light grain ration he is compelled to feed this year. He has purchased another half section of land and is going to seed it down with Brome grass in the spring. He has tested a small plot of his grass, and it has given excellent results. He also intends erecting a fine new stable in the spring, where his stock can be seen to better advantage than they can now.

STACKING AND WEEDS.

John Brander, Nesbitt, writes:—"In your issue for December, page 443, you publish 'Mistakes in Farming,' by S. A. Bedford, which I have taken pleasure in reading, although I do not see all he mentions to be mistakes as he understands them to be. He says, under the heading of 'Miscellaneous Errors,' 'Stacking in the field is another way to get a nestful of bad seeds. All the places where the thrashing was done on the farm ten years ago still map themselves out in the same way. To have an acre of grass in each 40 acres, and do all the thrashing on that, is one way to hold this trouble within bounds.'

Now, sir, kindly permit me to say a little along the same lines.

Six years ago I came in possession of the farm on which I am now living. Many places where thrashing was done prior to my obtention of the farm still map themselves out as Mr. Bedford would indicate. Seeing this, I resolved to avoid the trouble much as possible, and have been working on the following outlined plan, whenever practicable:—Soon after stacking is finished I plow a good fire-guard around each field, upon which I have stacks, and then when the thrasher leaves, or soon after, I gather up all grain I think advisable and fire the straw in a calm time, thus getting a good clean burn and without endangering other property by the fire. This plan for three seasons is satisfactory, viz:—1. I get the straw cleanly burned up. 2. I get, also, all foul seeds burned up, and in after-

years, the ground "still maps itself out" in the same shape but with the difference that the golden grain grows about one-half heavier and clean as any farmer would wish, thus giving perfect satisfaction in this respect. 3. It avoids any inducement to stray stock to come my way for feed. Mr. Bedford's acre in each 40 would then be clean lost as well as being a nuisance, as the land would not be so easily worked. This last thought is well proven by every farmer's experience who has a pond to plow around. Now, some person might say, "You burn up a lot of good feed that your own stock might as well have had." To which I answer, "I have a small pasture field of virgin prairie near the centre of one quarter of a section, conveniently located to the barnyard, in which I may stack five or six good large sets. The stock is, of course, shut out of this field when we begin to stack in it. Thrashing may be done and the straw all bucked away, while the chaff may be separated and piled up to await a convenient time in which to haul the chaff to the barn, after which my own stock may be turned in and stray stock kept out.

Doubtless some of your readers may see the wisdom of such a course in preference to that presented by our friend Mr. Bedford. Especially those who have to plan and economize in order to make ends meet.

I might say in conclusion, in this connection, as the matter will doubtless come up, that stacking more than one or two sets near the stable is to be objected to as it gathers too much straw around the buildings and be a nuisance, while all the straw that may be left in the small field may be burned up in the spring and the stock have the use of the field until next stacking season.

Again, Mr. Bedford, under the same heading, says:—"Last, but not least, lending to careless neighbors." In this instance Mr. Bedford's composition seems defective. "Careless neighbors" seems to me superfluous. In the great majority of cases, in a country that is well to do, like ours, nearly all the lending that is done is done to "careless neighbors." Farmers who are well to do and who are of thrifty, honest habits, seldom are under the necessity of borrowing very much. This is a subject that a great deal may be said on, but I think I have said as much this time as the occasion demands."

Note.—Mr. Brander's plan of getting all the good possible out of his straw while at the same time avoiding the dangers indicated by Mr. Bedford is well worthy of note by others who have cattle that require to feed at the straw stack. Foul seeds by the million are scattered over clean land by roaming herds of cattle through their droppings, and to provide a pasture in which the best of the straw can be used at home and the rest burned is one good way to get over the difficulty.

—x—

WHEAT TROUBLES.

"Cartwright" writes The Nor'-West Farmer as follows:—"As I have been noticing some of the methods of buying farmers wheat the past season now drawing to a close, being interested somewhat myself, I would like to direct attention to a couple of matters that to a certain extent at least might be remedied. The first of these is the practice of undergrading at point of purchase. The buyer buys from the farmer a No. 1 hard wheat and ships out No. 1 hard, while he gives the farmer only two hard grade, and consequently two hard price, thereby making a pretty good margin whereon

to speculate. Then there is the method of dockage to a certain extent unfair for both buyer and seller, as the buyer has to guess it or test it with a so-called tester, a little better than guessing. Well, it is pretty certain when a man is guessing, and he knows he has got to stand the loss, he is pretty certain to guess enough to keep himself safe anyway, and who can blame him. Now, with reference to the first matter, it would be well to direct the government to have the inspection at Winnipeg or some other place, (name the places from which the No. 1 hard came as No. 2, as the case may be), and in this way it would be known whether there had been very imperfect grading. This course would act as a sort of check on that little plan with big results, but to the wrong party. In reference to the second matter. In every case elevators should be compelled to clean before weighing and provide suitable means of destroying the germinating qualities of noxious weed seeds by grinding or heating to a degree sufficient to destroy power to reproduce, returning to the farmer, less cost of treating. Be it ever so little, the pigs or calves would not object. Some people with large ideas, but poor judgment, would scorn such small things, but any person who will sit down and think over matters must come to the inevitable conclusion I have come to, that we lose more by inattention to small things than to large. "Little leaks will sink a large ship." Little grains of wheat make a bushel, and I may still add that persons who think closely and act closely are spurned by these off-handed ready folk as these large broad-hearted people style it. I wish that attention may be given, so as to cause more light on this matter and more justice in dealing."

Note.—This letter is a sample of a good deal that has been said over and over again within the last few months. The Farmer believes in fair competition either when buying or selling, and for that reason objects to combines on either side. But the world is crowded all round with combines, and they are nearly always looked upon by outsiders from interested standpoints. Up till last week a barbers' combination settled the price of shaving, and punished those who charged less than combination rates. Nobody can get a pound of coal now except at combine prices; the man who sells at less gets hauled over the coals as soon as found out. But every man nearly, unless he is a visionary, feels bad when the combine in which he has no part, puts the screws on him. Everything, in short, depends on whose ox is being gored. There are cases and places in which the grain dealers combine has very injuriously affected prices, but taking them at their worst they have not a secret conclave, in which to pass sentence on the buyer who pays a little more for a load of extra good wheat. If there is such, we shall be glad to find out, always on evidence that will hold good. The Farmer has interviewed independent buyers and sellers, combine men and their local buyers and in the light of the knowledge so procured tries to discuss this question fairly. We will always welcome statements of fact and free discussion, no matter who speaks.

In reference to the first point made by this complainant, "undergrading at point of purchase." Sometimes that is done, and done unfairly. But for this year's crop, it is sometimes kinder to the seller to give him a lower grade and better weight than he wants. And if the buyer at the elevator wants a big share of what is going he will secretly or openly give a better weight and higher grade, say for the sake of popularity, than is just to his employer. Or he may favor one seller

more than another. We could name one old established dealer who got a grade lower on 15 cars, Winnipeg inspection, than it had been bought at. He does not invite sympathy by a letter in the papers. He would only get laughed at. He would certainly be glad if a referee was brought in, whose decision would bring him back all those overpaid cents from the pockets of the farmers. All he can do is to grin and bear it and keep a brighter lookout in future.

As to dockage. Whatever may be the case at Cartwright, every up-to-date buyer has now a scale by which, after cleaning all he can of the dirt, he can show the exact percentage of wheat in the sample. But he cannot take out cockle and such seeds by sifting. He either leaves many of the black seeds in, or throws too many small wheat grains out. Going pretty near by this plan on a sample from a private buyer, it took five bushels more than he allowed for on one car and more on some that followed. This man is not in the combine, but buying against them. Our friend at Cartwright is no doubt posted as to the iniquities of the Port Arthur system of blending and re-grading, which we have in the past had some digs at in these columns. Has he ever heard of Mr. Sellars? Ten to one he has not. Mr. Sellars is the man who controls the C. P. R. elevator and its cleaning processes. He does clean—unsparingly, and what he passes will keep its place in any market. He throws out a few bushels more of dirt and small wheat before he lets a car in his bins that may have been twice cleaned already at a local elevator, and the dealer stands the loss. He tries sometimes, of course, to get even by blending and re-inspection after the Sellars' process has been submitted to, but he cannot get back the cleanings, and loses weight accordingly. At the price charged for cleaning by the C. P. R. elevator, the machine must be made to go the pace if it is to pay, and this year especially no machine at normal speed can take out dirt, without a good bit of small wheat along with it. There are men going to the elevator, who, by home cleaning of the crop from fairly clean land, are let off with 1½ or 2 lbs. dockage at the point of sale, their grist mill at home makes chop of the waste. At the same elevator 100 or more bushels have been docked for oats and dirt. No hard and fast rule can ever be laid down, even in selling a gallon of milk. The best we can do is to study the circumstances, local and personal, and if so advised to get up a farmers' combine with elevator accommodation for all buyers. In short, we have got round to free competition, just where we started. Plan for that, and do fairly by it when you have got it.

A case has just been decided in the United States circuit court which helps to illustrate the glorious uncertainty of law. An enterprising firm of Chicago wholesale grocers had been in the habit of selling flour from the Minneapolis mills, but afterwards hit on the idea of buying it cheaper elsewhere, while still branding it as "Minneapolis Patent, Minneapolis, Minn." as before. The western millers went to law with them, seeking to prevent them pirating a brand that was synonymous with the best quality, and the judge has just decided that there is no infraction of the Trade Marks' Act by this barefaced course of fraud. The millers naturally object to this assumption of their good name by parties who even conceal the source of the flour they sell, and will appeal to the whole court against this most unfair decision by one of their number.



Native Fruits Not a Failure.

Alfred Hutchinson, White Sand P. O., northwest of Yorkton, Assa., sends us the following very interesting account of his experience with native fruits, for which we offer our best thanks, and hope to hear from him again. Local circumstances and difference of soils have much influence, and there are others who have found over-rankness, toned down by pruning, as Mr. Hutchinson has. Will some other observant reader follow Mr. Hutchinson's example and tell us how he succeeded? One year's experience, and one man's for several years, will not quite settle the value of our native fruits, as Mr. Stevenson will agree with us. Difference in management has a good deal to do with it. Mr. Hutchinson writes:—

"I have been reading 'Hits and Misses in Fruit Growing,' by A. P. Stevenson, and noticing that his experience and conclusions relative to the cultivation of our native currants is diametrically opposed to mine, I thought it might be of use to some of your readers to know that the cultivation of our wild fruits is by no means always the failure that it was with Mr. Stevenson. In 1888 I planted a row of the native black currants on recently-broken land that had been a cattle corral for one season. These trees were left to their own devices and grew luxuriantly, bearing a great crop of flowers but no fruit. In the spring of 1892 I concluded the land was too dry and had not been cultivated long enough, so I decided to start a new plantation. I dug up all the branches that had taken root round the old trees and used about 100 of the best to start a new patch where the land was better. That summer I was away, but in the spring of 1893, I found the young trees had made good growth and looked promising, so debating as to whether I would dig up the old trees or not. Finally I decided to try pruning, and I did prune, when I had got through, the piles of prunings were twice as big as the bushes that were left. That year I had my first crop and have never had a miss since. However, I have rooted up the old trees, the younger ones providing us with far more fruit than we can use. Last season the crop on wild bushes was almost nil, but from those planted in the garden I had a full crop of very fine fruit. The same was the case in 1895. I have now had four crops off the young trees and have seen no signs of mildew yet. I have not tried the wild gooseberries, but have seen them very successfully cultivated. I have the Houghton, but do not appreciate it very much. With me the fruit is so small, not much larger than the wild varieties. In red currants, I got three rooted cuttings from England in the spring of 1884, one survived and is still living. From it I have raised upwards of 200 bushes by layering, and now have them of all ages and sizes. I find the bushes perfectly hardy, but the fruit or blossom is easier injured by late spring frosts than is the native black currant, so the crop is not so certain. I believe my reds are the Red Cherry, which Mr. Stevenson says were not hardy with him, but of this I could not be certain now. I have white currants, too, but have not had them so long and do not know the

variety. The bushes are just as hardy as the reds, but they blossom rather earlier and are easier injured by frost. With raspberries, plums and crab-apples my experience is very limited, indeed, I am only just beginning with the two latter. I have followed the records of Mr. Stevenson's experiments in fruit growing with a great deal of interest, and hope that he will keep us posted as to his successes (and failures) through the columns of The Farmer, in future, as he has in the past.

So far as my experience goes, I would say, that under cultivation the wild black currant is so improved in size and flavor as to be hardly like the same fruit, and I concluded it to be par excellence the fruit for this country. I have not yet had a crop of tame blacks, though I have some fine bushes. They seem rather tender."

Plums.

A good deal of fuss is just now being made about the results of plum culture. Most of the specimens shown are really of the most ordinary quality of wild plums, and we are told that one enterprising grower is offering for sale seedlings from his orchard. This sort of plum cultivation is pure humbug. Not one in one hundred of these seedlings will be one whit better than the plants to be found in the nearest bush, and they are in reality not worth taking as a gift. Some of the best hardy plums now being offered by the Minnesota nurserymen are chance products of natural seeding, which by skilled propagation are multiplied with certainty. On the Red river below Selkirk can be found, in their season, some very fine specimens of wild plums, and if such trees are marked and cuttings taken from their roots, the same quality can be produced. But it cannot be too widely known that the seedlings from the best of these plums are quite unreliable, and the man who recommends them, or anything of the same sort, is no safe guide.

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Our No. 2 Collection contains 16 packets for 50c. as follows: Bean, dwarf; Beet, Carrot, Corn, sweet; Cucumber, Cabbage, Celery, Lettuce, Musk Melon, Onion, Parsnip, Parsley, Peas, Radish, Tomato, Turnip, and one packet Wild Garden Flower Seed Mixture.

Our No. 3 Collection contains 8 packets for 25c. as follows: Bean, Beet, Carrot, Onion, Radish, Lettuce, Cucumber, Peas. The above sent post paid to any address on receipt of price. Our Handsome Illustrated Catalogue containing other great offers mailed free to any address.

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N.B.—A few good, careful farmers wanted in the Canadian North-West to grow our farm seed specialties for us on contract. Liberal prices paid. Ask for terms and mention this paper

A Railroad Commission.

We publish, by special request, the following letter from R. W. Jameson, M. P. for Winnipeg. It lays open a question of immense importance to the future interests of Canada, and we may have something to say on the subject at a future time. Meantime let our readers turn over in their own minds what Mr. Jameson has to say:

The development of Western Canada, the opening of new resources which were undreamt of a few years ago, must direct increased attention to the railway laws which have effect in that portion of the Dominion. These railway laws not only affect those who have already invested their means and taken up their residence in that portion of Canada, but they have a very material influence in determining the intention of those who intend to emigrate as to what the land of their adoption shall be. The intelligent settler weighs carefully the circumstances and prospects of the country of his destination, and there is no point that he considers more carefully than the railway facilities and the railway laws of the country in which he intends to take up his abode. Any emigrant from the older countries, who investigates the matter, will at once see under what tremendous disadvantages we, in Western Canada, are laboring in comparison with other countries who invite emigration. If any emigrant desires to go to Australia or New Zealand, he will find that the railways are owned by the government and operated in the interests of the people. If he desires to go to the United States, he will find the railways, more or less, under the control of the people, by means of operation of the inter-state commission, and the various railway commissions that have been established in different States. If, on the other hand, he goes to Western Canada, he will find that not only has the government no control over the rates of the railways, but that it has precluded itself from obtaining such control until 10 per cent. dividend is paid on the stock of the company. For instance, the emigrant who hesitates between going to the province of Manitoba, in Canada, and the state of Minnesota, in the United States, the state immediately to the south of Manitoba will find the following contrast in the railway laws of these adjoining territories: In the State of Minnesota he will find that the railway rates are determined by three railroad commissioners nominated by the governor of the state, who is elected by the people. In the province of Manitoba he will find railway rates practically dictated by railway bosses in Montreal. He will find also a vast difference in the tribunal to which the ordinary citizen has to appeal in the event of any infraction of the laws regulating the railways in the adjoining territories. In the state of Minnesota he will find established a railroad commission, which not only regulates the rates, but which is bound by the most stringent provisions to investigate the complaints of the humblest citizens in the case of any infractions of the railway laws. The humblest citizens can make a complaint in writing to the railroad commissioners of the state. They are then bound to investigate the complaint without any expense to the complainant. If they find the complaint well founded they are bound to notify the railway corporation to remedy the grievance, and if the corporation refuses to do so, the commissioners can use the whole machinery of the state in enforcing the laws of the state. Look at the contrast in the case of Manitoba. If a citizen of small means has suffered an injury through the infraction of any of the rail-

way laws, what remedy has he? There is no tribunal before which his complaint can be cheaply and quickly investigated. He can appeal to the courts, but there is not one man out of a hundred who would not rather bear the injury which he has sustained than bring a suit against a powerful railway corporation. The only tribunal in Canada which has sufficient force and authority to enforce the railway laws is the railway committee of the Privy Council. Sir Charles Tupper contends that this authority is sufficient, and that it practically takes the place of the railway commissioners now existing in the United States. But let us see how this tribunal is composed. It consists of the Minister of Railways, the Minister of Justice, and certain other members of the Privy Council. It consists, therefore, of men who are in charge of large departments, whose time is fully occupied with the administration of those departments, who are therefore unable to give to the duties which devolve upon the railway committee, the time and attention which the due performance of those duties necessarily demands. Even in the consideration of such minor matters as railway crossings, great delays and inconvenience result on account of the infrequent meetings of this committee. Besides, no complainant can lay his complaint before this committee without a high-priced lawyer, and its effectiveness is, for this reason, very much diminished. In fact, the railway system of Canada has altogether outgrown the possibility of control by such a body as the railway committee of the Privy Council as at present constituted. The majority of the members of that committee are not, as a rule, intimately acquainted with railway matters, and are therefore at a still further disadvantage in this respect. Our position, therefore in Western Canada is a very unfortunate one in railway matters, in comparison with other fields to which emigration is invited. Whatever the railway laws may be, and they are in themselves inferior to the railway laws in other colonies, there is no tribunal strong enough and efficient enough to enforce them. The investments and properties of individuals in Western Canada are practically at the mercy of the railway corporations. They can by discriminations and by preferences make one man prosper and ruin another. They can boom one town and make the grass grow on the streets of another. Under these circumstances it is not very surprising that men of means and intelligence have not been attracted in large numbers to the agricultural portions of Western Canada and that we have had to rely for our immigration on importations whose education and status in civilization is not up to the average of the rest of Canada. The ultimate aim of those who wish to remove this handicap from Western Canada should, of course, be the abrogation of the special privileges of the C. P. R. This, however, will probably be a matter of time and of lengthy negotiations. The people of Canada will no doubt respect any contracts that have been made however reckless and improvident those contracts may have been. In the meantime we can, however, establish a railway commission, with sufficiently wide power to make the fullest inquiry into grievances and sufficiently strong power to see that the railway laws of Canada are observed, without unnecessary expense to any individual who is injured by their infraction.

Whatever instances of success may be cited in individual cases, the net result of the efforts to settle Manitoba and the Northwest have been very disappointing. Nearly 17 years have elapsed since the charter of the Canadian Pacific Railway company was granted by parliament, and

yet to-day the total population resident between Lake Superior and the Rocky Mountains does not exceed 300,000 people. During the years 1891 to 1896 the population of Manitoba only increased from 150,000 to 200,000, while at the same stage of growth between the years 1880 and 1885 the population of the territory of Dakota increased from 150,000 to 400,000. We have in Western Canada a soil which is unrivalled in fertility. We have a climate, which, though rigorous, is as healthy as any in the world. We must look, therefore, to other causes for this disappointment in development than to any defects in the nature of the country itself. I have no hesitation in expressing the belief that this disappointment has been largely due to the land and railway policy of the late Conservative government. A reference to the pages of Hansard will show how Mr. Blake, in the debate on the granting of the charter to the C. P. R., foretold what has since happened. Mr. Blake then pointed out what great obstacles the proposed legislation would throw in the way of settlement, and Mr. Blake's statements on this occasion have been amply verified by the event. The Liberal party have always sympathized with the people in the west in regard to their railway disabilities, and have always promised relief in the event of their advent to power.

The establishment of a commission, based on the lines of the railway commissions of the United States, would be the first step towards the redemption of the pledges which have been made. There is no reason for supposing that any great opposition would develop to such a course being taken. The Canadian Pacific Railway company might, it has been suggested be opposed to such a course, but corporations are large owners in the west, and their business depends on the prosperity of the west, and any stimulus to emigration which might be given by the removal of grievances would benefit that company more than anybody else. The establishment of a tribunal which would occupy the position of an arbitrator between the people and the railway company would prove a benefit to both. After the experience which has been gained in the United States in this matter it would not be a very difficult task to frame legislation into effect at the next session. The act establishing a railroad commission in the state of Minnesota is one which, with very slight modifications, might be copied in establishing a similar tribunal in Canada.

John West, living on 27-8-12, planted 7 bushels of potatoes and raised 255 bushels. One potato weighed four pounds and one ounce, but great numbers went over two pounds each; there hardly appeared a small potato. These potatoes were all of excellent flavor. The biggest thing we have yet heard of in western potato-growing was an acre and a quarter by John McQuat, Stony Mountain. Several drills here and there were dug and measured for area and yield. By this mode of estimating the crop was reckoned up to 720 bushels. This took place some years ago.

The British Admiralty and War Departments are experimenting with flour, compressing it by hydraulic pressure into bricks, so as to save space and at the same time preserve it from decay or damp. This is no new idea. In the time of Napoleon's wars a good deal of money was made by shrewd old Scotchmen, who in a plentiful year packed a big "ark," as large as an ordinary sized room, full of the best oatmeal, pounding it down hard every few bags that were put in. Such meal kept sweet for years, and sold often at double its first cost.

Live Stock Impounded.

Commencing with last issue, and continuing each issue thereafter, The Nor'-West Farmer will publish a list of animals impounded in Manitoba, together with a description of same, and would request poundkeepers in the different municipalities to send in notices as early as possible, for which no charge will be made, believing it to be in the interest of our readers to have same published in compact form. Animals lost or found will be inserted for subscribers free of charge, if description does not exceed three lines. If over three lines, 15 cents per line will be charged for every line over three lines.

The following have been impounded since last issue of The Nor'-West Farmer :—

Assiniboia, Pound Ward No. 4.—One cow color red and white, ten years old, with white face, branded N 60 on the right horn, brand on the right hip indistinct. D. Isbister, St. Charles, Man.

Argyle.—One heifer, color red and white, about eight months old. C. Josephson, N.W. qr. 16, 6, 13.

Argyle.—One spring filly, color bay, black mane and tail. O. C. Houghton, Sec. 20, 5, 15, Belmont.

DeSalaberry, Sec. 5, Tp. 6, Rge. 4 E.—One bull, color red and white, two and a half years old, with one broken horn. V. Renuart, St. Pierre.

DeSalaberry, Sec. 9, Tp. 5, Rge. 4 E.—One cow, color red and white, with one ear cut; also one calf, color red and white, about six months old. B. Nault, St. Pierre.

Dufferin, E hf S. 7, Tp. 5, R. 3 W.—One ox, color red, two hind feet white, off front foot white, white belly, and two notches in the left horn. Wm. F. Fife, Roland.

Dufferin.—One mare, color black, branded T, white spot on hind hip, also on hoof, white spot on left side of neck. L. Allard, Fannystelle.

Elton, Pound No. 2, on Sec. 22, Tp. 11, R. 17.—One cow, color red, white spot on forehead, white spot on each hind foot, about six years old. Wm. Madder, Madford.

Elton, Pound No. 5, on Sec. 27, 11, 18.—One mare, color bay, about six years old, weight about 1,100 pounds, left hind foot white, spavin on same leg; one yearling horse colt, color bay, left hind foot white. J. Mansfield, Poundkeeper.

Glenwood, Sec. 34, Tp. 8, R. 22.—One hog pig, color white, about one and a half years old. John Morris, Poundkeeper.

High Bluff, Lot 47.—One pony mare, color dark brown, in foal, seven years old, branded 24 on left side, shod all round. J. Howie, Poundkeeper.

Joslin School District, Sec. 4, Tp. 12, R. 26.—One broncho mare, color gray, about 10 years old, weighs about 1,000 lbs., has a bay mare colt at her side. W. J. Bray, Virden.

Kildonan West.—One mare, color brown, also sorrel colt, with white star on forehead, and white on right hind leg. W. Sutherland, Kildonan West P. O.

McDonald, Ward 4.—One heifer calf, color red; one heifer calf, color grey; one heifer calf, color grey; one steer calf, color red and white, shape of heart on face, not branded. J. Fraser, Blythfield.

McDonald, Ward 4.—One pony mare, color bay, a little white on face, white spot on nose, no brand; one small pony horse, color black, three white feet, one leg white up to knee, white on face, nose and under lip, no brand, has been shod. Jas. Fraser, Poundkeeper.

Minnedosa (Town).—One cow, color red, with white belly, in calf, middle aged, horns sawed off about two inches from head, letter T on right horn. A. St. John, Poundkeeper.

Portage la Prairie, Pound No. 2.—One heifer, color red and white, rising two years old, with piece cut out of left ear. C. F. Newman, Poplar Point.

Rockwood, Ward 1.—One heifer, color dark grey, one year old, belly white; one heifer, color red and white, 1 year old; one steer, color roan, one year old; one steer, color red and white, one year old. John McOuatt, Poundkeeper.

Rockwood, N. E. qr. Section 18, Tp. 13, Rge. 2 E.—Two spring calves (steer and heifer), color red and white; two gelding colts, one with large white face and right hind foot white, the other has white star on forehead and left hind foot white. Ed. Good, Stonewall.

Richot, Pound No. 1.—Two ponies, one color bright red, the other color pale red, hind legs white, both branded O on left shoulder. R. Proteau, Richot P. O.

Richot, Pound No. 1.—Two oxen, one color red and white, the other color dark red, both have their ears split and tip of horns sawn off. R. Proteau, Richot P. O.

Rosser, Pound No. 4, on Sec. 16, Tp. 12, R. 2 E.—One mare, color bay, aged, branded with a heart on off shoulder, white on face, three white feet; one gelding, color bay, about four years old, no visible brand, white stripe on face. J. W. Phipps, Lillyfield P. O.

St. Andrew's, Ward One.—One calf, color red, white spots on forehead, white spots on flanks, white belly; one yearling bull, color red, no mark or brand; one yearling heifer, spotted, red and white, red neck, white forehead, piece cut from under the right ear, the point of left ear split, branded on left hip. W. C. Sutherland, Poundkeeper.

St. Andrews, Ward 1.—One mare, color buckskin, black mane and tail, black legs to knees, lame on right hind leg, tail has been cut, white star on forehead. W. C. Sutherland, Poundkeeper.

St. Andrew's, Ward 4.—One heifer calf, color red, white under the belly, and a little white on the end of the tail, no brand or mark visible; also one steer, color grey, yearling, no brand or mark visible. A. Johnstone, Poundkeeper.

St. Boniface, Pound No. 4.—One ox, color red and white, red head, one and a half years old; one heifer, color red, white spot on forehead, one and a half years old; one heifer, color black, white belly, white spot on hip, one and a half years old. D. Larence, St. Vital P. O.

St. Boniface Town.—One steer, color reddish brown, with the right ear split and left ear cut square, one year old. L. Gagne, St. Boniface P. O.

St. Clements.—One cow, color red; also two heifers, no marks or brands; and a young mare, with a white face and three white legs, heart branded on shoulder. J. Corigal, Lower Fort Garry.

St. Clements, Pound No. 2.—One yearling steer, color reddish grey, no mark or stamp. T. Hay.

St. Francois Xavier, Pound Ward 1.—One heifer, color roan, no marks visible, white spot on forehead and white belly, two years old. N. Deslaurier, Poundkeeper.

St. Francois Xavier, Ward 6.—One gelding, color dark brown, spavin on left hind leg; also roan gelding, branded B on right side. Ed. England, Belcourt P. O.

St. Norbert.—Two cows, one color red, half of tail white, about ten years old, the other color black, half of tail white, white spot on hip, about ten years old. Simeon Marchant, St. Norbert P. O.

St. Peter's, Pound No. 30.—One yearling heifer, color red, a little white under belly, and the right ear half cut off. D. McIvor, Peguis P. O.

South Norfolk, Sec. 36, Tp. 8, R. 10 W.—One steer, color red, with some white on face and a short tail, rising three years old. T. H. Matchett, Poundkeeper.

Springfield.—One heifer, spotted red and white, no marks visible, one year old. John K. Smith, Dugald.

Springfield.—One steer, color red and white, no brand or mark of identification, one year old. Jos. Dodds, Ward No. 6.

Springfield, Sec. 2, Tp. 12, Rge. 6 E.—One small yearling steer, spotted red and white, no visible brand. E. Winears, Poundkeeper.

Springfield, Sec. 22, Tp. 12, R. 6 E.—One yearling steer, color red, white spot on forehead, white under belly, hind legs slashed with white inside and from hocks down. Ed. Winears, Cook's Creek.

Springfield.—One steer, color black and white, one year old; one heifer, color red and white or grey, one year old, a small V on point of right ear, also a little bit off the point of left ear; one heifer, color red, one year old, nearly dead with tuberculosis. S. Parsons, Springfield P. O.

S. 34, Tp. 10, R. 4 E.—One heifer, color bay, about two years old. P. K. Dickson, Suthwyn.

Tache.—One pony, color dark brown, very old, branded F on right hip, white spot on forehead. J. L. Richard, Poundkeeper.

Tache.—One filly, color black, one year and a half old, two hind legs white and the right front leg white, and white face, branded U on right shoulder. Alfred Lavalley, Lorette East.

Winchester, Pound No. 10.—Three bronco mares, one sorrel, with white stripe on face, about five years old, and two bays, with white hind feet, and white stripe on face, about six years old, all branded L B on left shoulder. G. Whitlaw, Poundkeeper, S.W. qr. 27, 2, 23.

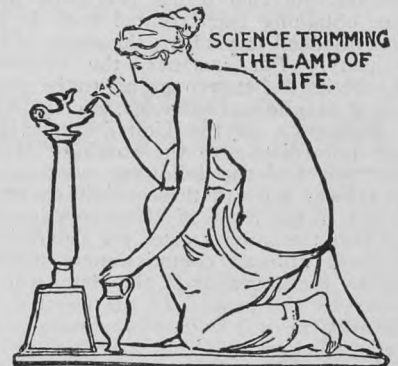
Free Trial To Any Honest Man

The Foremost Medical Company
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Weak Men Makes this Offer.

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HAPPY MARRIAGE, GOOD
TEMPER, LONG LIFE.

In all the world to-day—in all the history of the world—no doctor nor institution has treated and restored so many men as has the famed **ERIE MEDICAL CO.** of Buffalo, N. Y.

This is due to the fact that the company controls some inventions and discoveries which have no equal in the whole realm of medical science.



So much deception has been practiced in advertising that this grand old company now for the first time makes this startling offer :—

They will send their costly and magically effective appliance and a whole month's course of restorative remedies, **positively on trial without expense** to any honest and reliable man!

Not a dollar need be advanced—not a penny paid—till results are known to and acknowledged by the patient.

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They quickly stop drains on the system that sap the energy.

They cure nervousness, despondency and all the effects of evil habits, excesses, overwork, etc.

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Failure is impossible and age is no barrier.

This "Trial without Expense" offer is limited by the company to a short time, and application must be made at once.

No C. O. D. scheme, no bogus philanthropy nor deception, no exposure—a clean business proposition by a company of high financial and professional standing.

Write to the **ERIE MEDICAL COMPANY, BUFFALO, N. Y.**, and refer to seeing the account of their offer in this paper.

When writing advertisers, mention The Farmer

Agricultural Societies.

The annual meetings of the provincial agricultural societies were held in the middle of December, and, from the reports we have so far been able to collect, 1897 seems to have been a very prosperous year for a good few of them. Beginning at the west with Elkhorn, we find their receipts, \$1,017; outlays, \$637; balance on hand, \$380. They will exhibit 25 bushels of their wheat for the big prizes at Winnipeg and Brandon summer shows. The officers for 1898 are: C. H. Freeman, president; E. Ives, 1st vice; C. F. Travis, 2nd vice; W. M. Cushing, sec. treas. W. M. Cushing was appointed an associate director on the board of the Western Manitoba and Arts Association at Brandon.

Carberry naturally exults over the success of its first summer fair. They dealt very generously with visiting exhibitors, and are still able, after an outlay of

rew, 1st vice; James Anderson, 2nd vice; Wm. Ferguson, sec. treas.

Officers for Deloraine next season will be:—John Renton, president; P. Johnston, 1st vice; L. E. Thompson, 2d vice; W. R. David, sec. treas.

Melita—Outlays, \$745; balance on hand, \$242. Officers. John Williams, president; J. S. Thomson, 1st vice; Jas. Pummell, 2nd vice; A. D. Wheeler, sec. treas.

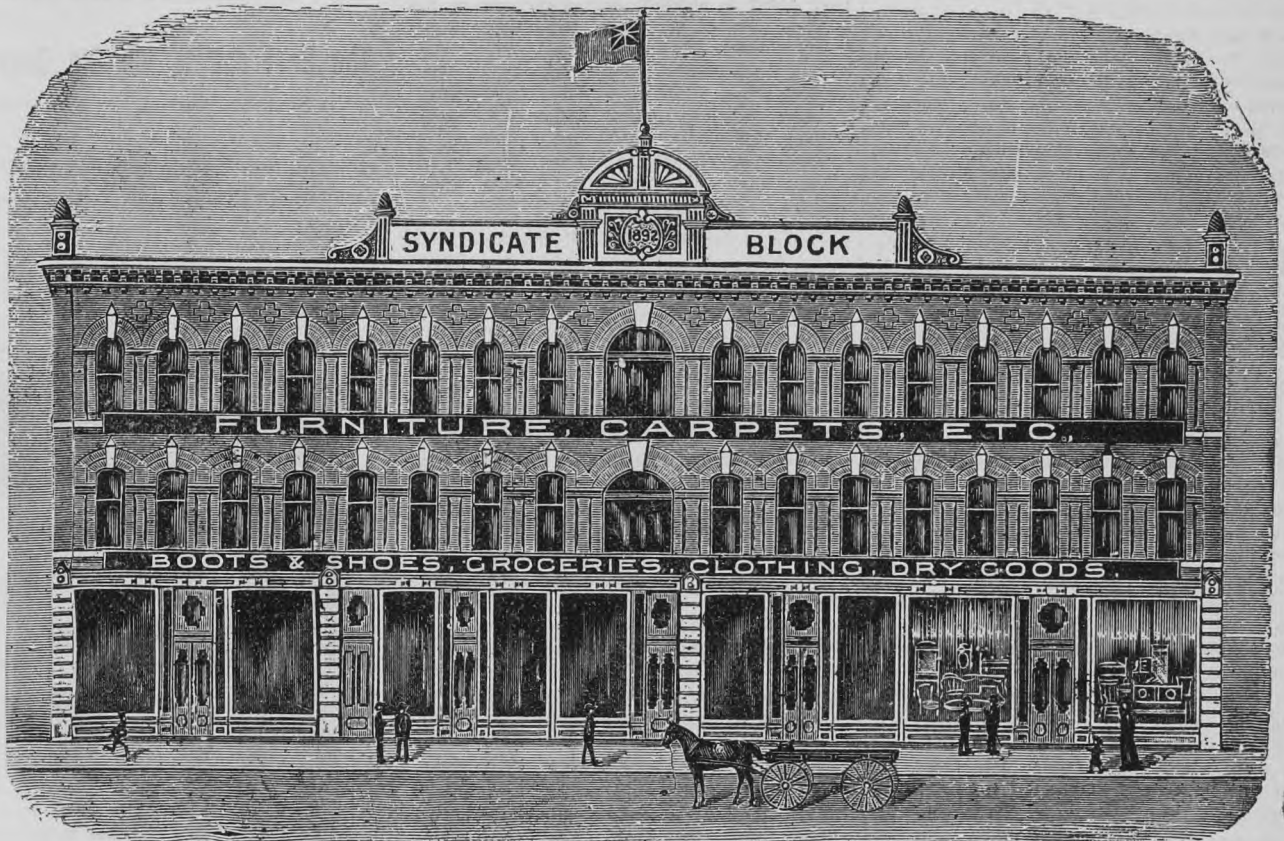
Cartwright officers for 1898:—M. Watts, president; J. Gray, 1st vice; Jas. McKenzie, 2nd vice; A. W. Bagnall, sec. treas. The society will hold monthly meetings during the winter, at which matters of importance to farmers will be discussed.

Carman shows a very favorable balance sheet. Officers. J. B. Jickling, president; J. M. Waller, 1st vice; W. H. Elford, 2nd vice; T. Kernighan, sec. treas.

South Cypress has elected its officers as follows:—John Atkinson was again elected president; A. Card, 1st vice; J.

Brandon's Greatest Store.

The enterprising firm of Wilson, Rankin & Co. have now the most complete establishment outside of Winnipeg. The building is four flats, 75x95 feet. The basement is crowded with reserve stock of staple goods; the first, or ground floor, is devoted to dry goods, ladies' and men's furnishings, clothing, hats, caps and furs; on the second floor is a display of furniture, carpets, curtains and house furnishings not equalled in the west. At one end of this spacious floor is the millinery and mantle department, handsomely fitted up for the convenience of customers, and always replete with the latest and best selections from the world's markets. The third floor is devoted exclusively to furniture. A freight and passenger elevator runs from the basement to the roof, which greatly facilitates the handling of the goods to the different floors. The firm imports their foreign



Wilson, Rankin & Co.'s Departmental Store, Brandon, Man.

\$2,719, to show a balance of \$108, and will make a bold effort to maintain this advantage. The officers for 1898 are: President, R. M. Harrison; 1st vice, S. J. Thompson; 2nd vice, M. Collins; secretary pro tem, H. W. White.

Portage la Prairie shows an income of \$2,023 and a deficit of \$1. Officers for 1898: C. E. Grobb, president; J. G. Ruthford, M. P., 1st vice; I. P. Porter, 2nd vice; Capt. W. Shepperd, sec. treas. Dates for the summer fair, July 18, 19 and 20.

Neepawa, with an income of \$1,492, has a credit balance of \$150. Will still adhere to its fall show. Officers for 1898: G. S. McGregor, president; J. H. Irwin, 1st vice; T. B. Williams, 2nd vice.

Minnedosa reports a handsome balance on the right side. Officers for 1898:—R. T. Sanderson, president; R. Storey, 1st vice; J. Wake, 2nd vice; T. A. Cuddy, sec. treas.

Hamiota shows an income of \$1,118, and a total balance on hand of \$700. They want a plowing match in July. Officers for 1898:—P. Kerr, president; Jos. And-

Mitchell, 2nd vice; Fred. Axford, sec. treas.; W. Young, auditor. They will hold a two-day show on the first Monday and Tuesday of July. Along with the local turf club, they have purchased a 20-acre park to the west of the town, the former ground, five acres in extent, proving too small.

Belmont society reports its funds in a flourishing condition. Officers:—J. C. Smith, president; S. Fargey, 1st vice; J. Heasley, 2nd vice; W. B. Axford, sec. treas.

In a recent address, Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, said:—"I believe it is one of the essentials of the agriculture of this country that our people should not simply be the drudges who have to till the soil and work out the crude products of the soil, but that they should also be manufacturers of those crude products by turning them into the most compact and highly valuable products that they can possibly make of them."

goods direct from the makers in all parts of the world, and in Canadian goods they deal direct with the mills, consequently have no middlemen's profits to add to the cost of their goods.

We copy the annexed item from the Texas Farm and Ranch: "I send you today one of the largest potatoes which I raised on my farm near Stephenville. It weighed 17 pounds. It is the White Yam variety, and was grown on deep sandy land without any irrigation or fertilizer. No rain for two months. If there is any man in Texas who can show a larger one, tell him to show up.—T. A. Price, Stephenville, Texas. The potato is at our office, and weighs two pounds more than the largest we ever saw before. If the season had been more favorable, there is no telling how big it might have been." The biggest this year in Manitoba was 3½ lbs., raised by Thomas English, Brandon. The stalk was 5 feet, 10 inches long.



From Our Subscribers—Merely a Sample.

Thos. A. Sharpe, superintendent of the experimental farm at Agassiz, B. C. :—"I value The Nor'-West Farmer very highly. It is improving every year."

E. H. V. Laughlin, Hartney :—"Received premium pictures 'Battle of Queenston Heights' and 'Queen Victoria' this mail, and am well satisfied."

John Aikenhead, Hartney, Man., writes as follows :—"We will be pretty hard up if we ever give your paper up. It helps Mrs. A. a great deal—every number of it."

Thos. Lee, Neepawa :—"I have received your Oxford Teachers' Bible and Standard Cyclopaedia, for which receive my thanks."

Walter James, Maple Grove Farm, Rosser, Man., says :—"I have been a subscriber to The Nor'-West Farmer for a long time. I find it wonderfully improved in every way and full of useful information. The engravings are splendidly done."

Wm. McFarlane, Oak Lake, Man., in sending us two new subscribers, says :—"I consider your premiums valuable gifts, but The Nor'-West Farmer excels."

Jno. Lawrence, Morden :—"Gleason's horse book received safe. I find many useful things in it. I think every horseman should have a copy of it."

Alex. Middleton, Dunmore, Alta. :—"I have much pleasure in renewing my subscription for The Nor'-West Farmer, which I consider second to none as a farmer's paper."

R. B. Waddell, Carman :—"Gleason's book received all right, and I think it very good. Many helps for farmers in it."

T. H. Bateman, Melita :—"I anxiously look forward for The Farmer, as there is a deal of good reading and useful information contained therein. I consider every farmer misses a good paper that doesn't take the same."

Hugh E. Jones, St. Eustache :—"Gleason's horse book to hand. I think so well of it that if it cost four times the price I would have it. It is well written and to the point."

S. H. Greenwood, Fleming, Assa. :—"We like The Farmer very much. We have taken it for several years. I like the improvements of the past year. You have made it a first-class paper, one which every farmer should take, especially those who are raising stock."

Alf. Bradshaw, Morden :—"Gleason's horse book came safely to hand. I consider it one of the best books published. It has the advantage of being written in plain English, and being free from scientific terms. I have read The Nor'-West Farmer off and on for the last five years and consider it the best agricultural paper I ever read."

John Riddell, Hamiota :—"My opinion, and a good many others I am acquainted with in this district, is that The Nor'-West Farmer is the most valuable farmer's paper in the province."

F. Wesley Shaver, Minnedosa :—"Having taken The Nor'-West Farmer for some time, I am well pleased and satisfied with it. Cannot do without it."

D. S. McLeod, Lennox :—"In renewing for The Farmer, I wish to say that I am more than pleased with it, and consider it as much a necessity on a farmer's table as his coal oil lamp. I have mailed several copies this summer to my brother, R. A. McLeod, of Mayne-

port, N. Y. He was highly pleased with it, and said it was the neatest, spiciest farm journal he had seen, and he takes some of the best in the United States."

Chas. W. Warren, Treherne :—"I don't want to miss one of your valuable papers."

James Mutter, Pense, Assa. :—"Have been a reader of The Nor'-West Farmer for the last 10 or 12 years. I like the paper very well, and I could not very well do without it, as I am amongst stock."

J. A. Vye, secretary of the University of Minnesota, writes :—"Your paper is filled to repletion with good and valuable things."

H. H. Hull, farm instructor at the Indian Industrial School, Battleford, N. W. T., writes :—"I was born on a farm in Ontario, but I could not call myself a practical farmer when I left it, but any information lacking in my education on that line has been greatly benefitted (I was going to say wholly benefitted, but that would be a mistake, for I am one who believes that there is no farmer who knows it all) by the splendid reading in your monthly paper. Your paper is steadily improving, and in my mind no farmer should be without it in his house. Outside of the excellent reading matter contained therein, I must also add my small word of praise at its appearance typographically. I am a printer myself, and was five years foreman of a country newspaper in Ontario; so I consider myself able to say that there is not a cleaner sheet published in Canada to-day than The Nor'-West Farmer."

Richard Alston, Winnipeg, has a new advertisement in this issue, and we would advise those in quest of vegetable or flower seeds to read it.

Ministers, Lawyers, Teachers, and others whose occupation gives but little exercise, should use Carter's Little Liver Pills for torpid liver and biliousness. One is a dose. Try them.

Smart Weed and Belladonna, combined with the other ingredients used in the best porous plasters, make Carter's S. W. & B. Backache Plasters the best in the market. Price 25 cts.

The Manitoba Poultry Association will hold their annual exhibition in Fonseca hall, Main street, Winnipeg, Feb. 14 to 19, 1897. They are offering \$1,500 in prizes. Entries are to be made to E. Marston, Secretary, Winnipeg.

The Ki-Ote Seed Co., Sioux Falls, S. D., want a few good, careful farmers in the Canadian West to grow their farm seed specialties on contract. See their advt. elsewhere in this issue, and mention The Farmer when writing.

The hearty manner in which the farming public have appreciated Fleming's Condition Powders shows that they are all their manufacturers claim for them—the best condition powder for all stock—especially where the stock has straw for its principal food. It is said by those who use it to be an extra strong tonic. We would recommend our readers to try it.

Few people have any idea of the care with which tobacco has to be attended after it is grown. It will imbibe odors of almost any kind if placed near the source of them. A pig sty, for instance, near the place where the planter stores his crops will impart a disagreeable flavor, which no care afterwards will divest it of. Among the many precautions taken to obtain a faultless leaf for the "T. & B." brand, is to ascertain carefully the methods which every farmer adopts with his crops in the sections of Virginia where the "T. & B." leaf is grown.

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

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Write for pamphlet descriptive of the routes to the Yukon country and sailing dates, rates, etc.

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DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.

The managers of these institutions invite applications from farmers and others for boys and youths who are being sent out periodically, after careful training in English homes. The older boys remain for a period of one year at the Farm Home at Russell, during which time they receive practical instruction in general farm work before being placed in situations. Boys from eleven to thirteen are placed from the recently established distributing home in Winnipeg. Applications for younger boys should be addressed to the Resident Superintendent—115 Pacific Avenue, Winnipeg,—and for older boys, possessing experience in farm work, to Mr. E. A. Struthers, manager Dr. Barnardo's Farm Home, Russell, Man.

[1927]

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Prize Competition for Ladies.

The Nor'-West Farmer will offer monthly, for the present, a handsome Fancy Leather Purse, with name printed thereon in gilt letters, to the competitor who sends us by the 20th of each month the most instructive letter on any topic suitable for our "Household" readers. Competitors must be females, and on the top left-hand corner of the envelopes containing the letters must be written the word "Household." The prize will not be awarded to the same person twice. Address, The Nor'-West Farmer, Box 1310, Winnipeg, Man.

The Pet Chicken.

Once there was a pretty chicken,

But his friends were very few,
For he thought that there was nothing
In the world but what he knew.
So he always, in the farm yard,
Had a very forward way,
Telling all the hens and turkeys
What they ought to do and say.
"Mrs. Goose," he said, "I wonder,
That your goslings you let go
Out paddling in the water;
It will kill them sure, you know."

"I wish, my old aunt Dorking,"
He began to her one day,
"That you wouldn't sit all summer
In the nest upon the hay.
Won't you come out in the meadow,
Where the grass with seeds is filled?"
"If I should," said Mrs. Dorking,
"Then my eggs would all get chilled."
"No they won't," replied the chicken,
"And no matter if they do,
Eggs are really good for nothing,
What's an egg to me or you?"

"What's an egg?" said Mrs. Dorking,
"Can it be you do not know
You yourself were in an egg-shell
Just one little month ago?
And, if kind wings had not warmed you,
You would not be out to-day.
Telling hens and geese and turkeys
What they ought to do and say.
To be very wise and show it
Is a pleasant thing, no doubt;
But when young folks talk to old folks,
They should know what they're about."
—Edith Boyer, in Farm, Field and Fireside.

Eighteen Ninety-Eight.

The Farmer has received the following from an ardent admirer:—"I enclose herewith a 'pome.' If you think it worth putting in your next issue, please do so. I would like to see it in print, but I do not think enough of it to pay advertising rates for it. If you insist on payment and are willing to take it out in trade, I might make a dicker with you, as I have some eggs which were laid last summer that I could let you have at a bargain." It would really be too bad to throw cold water on the presumably first attempt of this would-be poet by not publishing his "pome," and we would advise him to keep his eggs, as he may require them as a means of sustenance before the year 1898 is over, if he intends following the poetry-writing business for a livelihood. Following is the infliction:—

Another year has fled,
Old '97 is dead,
Sorrow for '97.

'Tis New Year's morn,
And '98 is born.
Rejoice for '98.

And so, as day and day
Is born and passed away,
We sorrow or rejoice.

We, too, like days and years, will go,
And leave the world, 'twas ever so,
To Sorrow and Rejoice. —F.L.R.

Odds and Ends.

Pollyticks is like a football. It's filled up with wind, and there's many a scrimmage over it.

Tom—"Hasn't Miss Bloom a beautiful complexion?" Clara—"Yes. But I'm afraid it won't wash."

"Don't borrow trouble, Jack. What's the use?" "Borrow trouble? Who said I was borrowing trouble? I've got trouble to lend!"

Helen—"Do you believe that man is really made of dust?" Mattie—"I don't know; but the one you marry ought to be made of gold dust."

"Opportunities," said Uncle Eben, is pretty sho'ter come ter ebry man. But it's mighty good idea, jes' de same, for him ter hustle roun' an' send out a few invitations."

"Marse Tom, is you gwine ter de legislatur?" "Yes." "Could you git me a job up dar?" "I don't know. What would you want to do?" "Oh, nuttin' much, suh—same as de yuther legislators!"

"You are from the country," said a dandy salesman in a bookstore to a customer. "Yes." "Well, here's an essay on the rearing of calves." "That," said the countryman, "thee had better present to thy mother."

It was an old Yorkshire man that lay dying. He noticed his daughter taking a very fine ham from the pot, and asked her to let him have a little slice. "Thee get on wi' thy deen," was the reply, "t' ham's for t' funeral."

An old lady was telling her grandchildren about some trouble in Scotland, in the course of which the chief of her clan was beheaded. "It was nae great thing o' a head, to be sure," said the good old lady, "but it was a sad loss to him."

English tourist (in the far north, miles from anywhere): "Do you mean to say that you and your family live here all the winter? Why, what do you do when any of you are ill? You can never get a doctor!" Scottish shepherd: "Nae, sir. We just hae to dee a natural death!"

An English visitor to one of the Western American States recently heard a rural school teacher say to his pupils, "Come, come, young uns—can't you set up a little more erecter?" And, when a tardy pupil came in and left the door slightly ajar, the teacher said, sharply, "You go back and shev that there door shet!" After which he said, apologetically to the visitor, "I try to learn 'em manners, but it's derved uphill work!"

A girl from town is staying with some country cousins who live at a farm. On the night of her arrival she finds, to her mortification, that she is ignorant of all sorts of things connected with farm life which to her country cousins are matters of everyday knowledge. She fancies they seem amused at her ignorance. At breakfast the following morning she sees on the table a dish of fine honey, whereupon she thinks she has found an opportunity of retrieving her humiliating experience of

the night before, and of showing her country cousins that she knows something of country life after all. So, looking at the dish of honey, she says carelessly, "Ah, I see, you keep a bee."—Pearson's Weekly.

The Sons of the Hardy North.

Prof. Robertson is, as the article from which we quote below well says, an earnest and valuable speaker in public and private. The Farmer has already given samples of his missionary work in Britain last summer. Here is one more very good of its kind:—

The natural resources of Canada are mainly those which can be realized upon through agriculture. Discoveries of rich goldfields are, of course, attracting much attention, but it is doubtful whether they will yield more wealth to the Empire than the thousands of fields of golden grain, the thousands of packages of golden butter, and the thousands of tons of gilt-edged cheese. From the Atlantic to the Pacific there are diverse conditions in climate and soil, and therefore suited for different methods of agriculture. For the first time in the history of the human race, the centre of power in a world-wide empire is with a people whose homeland is well up towards the Northern zone. This promises a perpetuity of British supremacy which the Roman, Greek, and Assyrian empires did not, and could not, from the very nature of things, maintain. The stability of a nation depends not primarily upon its armament, its art, or its commerce, but upon the certainty of an abundant supply of good food for the people. In the stress of fierce competitions which nations, as well as individuals, must face in the struggle for self-preservation, robust, well-nourished, vigorous bodies count for more than any external weapon of agency. The individual man is still the unit which tells for more than anything else in any kind of conflict, and the quality of the food grown in a northern clime is an essential factor in building up masterful men. The other nations do not look upon Britain's progress and greatness with loving admiration; and it behoves statesmen and the common people to look well to the essentials which will enable her to hold her own in war, if that should come; in commerce, in manufactures, in shipping, and in agriculture, if peace be continued. The fields, stalls and gardens of the Empire should be able to feed its own people.

This is quoted from an interview in the London journal, "Commerce."

Good health depends more upon peace of mind than upon powders and pills.

The spare moments of life have been the opportunities for the greatest achievements.

A sound discretion is not so much indicated by never making a mistake as by never repeating it.

Bob Burdette says:—"I once knew a man who prided himself on putting his foot down. People, foolishly or with guile, I know not, praised him for it, and he kept on doing it. But, one morning, after doing this for about fifty years, he woke up and discovered that the world had been moving along all this time, and that his generation, fifty years beyond him, simply looked over its shoulder when it heard him put his foot down with a new stamp in the same old place, laughed and went on. When you hear of a man whose sole reputation is that he is a chronic objector, do not waste any time, or turn out of your way to go and see him. You can find him, right there in the same place, any time during your life, and you can see him at your leisure. He won't go away."

Little Tom Tucker—New Version.

Master Tom Tucker
Was a gay little man,
And always went singing
I will and I can.

I will if I can,
I can if I will
Climb to the top
Of life's rugged hill.

His work was his pleasure,
His study his play;
So Tom was contented,
And happy each day.

The boys used to wonder,
Where he went to school,
Why Tom was so careful
To obey every rule.

They thought it a burden
To have to do right,
While to Tom it seemed
A source of delight.

What others considered
A troublesome task,
Tom thought it easy
As any could ask.

So on he went singing
I will and I can,
Till he grew up to be
An excellent man.

But Tom had a neighbor,
A bad little boy,
Who saw lots of trouble
And had little joy.

His name, I believe,
They called Pouty Jack,
For he was invariably
All out of whack.

When ordered to work
'Twas plain to be seen,
That Jack was lazy,
Defiant and mean.

Instead of going
At once to his task,
He'd stop with some
Silly question to ask.

His work was a burden,
His study a dread;
And he'd mope around,
Till you'd think him half dead.

His song was I can't,
Instead of I can;
And he grew up to be
A miserable man.

What have you done to-day that should cause any human being to be glad you are alive? That is a question every person should ask himself at the close of each day.

Any girl should be proud when she is able to cook and serve a meal that meets the approbation of intelligent observers. The girl who possesses a knowledge of practical cookery and understands the art of home-making, holds in her hand the power to shield herself from poverty in any civilized country.

Neal Dow, who recently died at the age of 93, gave the secret of his long life, so far as there is any secret to it, in a letter to the editor of The Ramshorn as follows. "I come of a strong stock, and two-legged animals are influenced by blood as much as are those with four. My ancestors were well-to-do farmers, Friends, who led peaceful, quiet, industrious lives, and I followed their example, all but the peaceful and quiet. I have carefully avoided alcohol and tobacco, both of which are poisonous to those who use them. I have kept early and regular hours; in bed at nine to ten, and up at five to six." One other point his modesty prevented his mentioning. He was living for a noble purpose, and that itself is a source of vital energy.



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LIKE DAYS OF OLD,
THE DAYS OF GOLD,
THE DAYS OF '49.

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While we will send a certain number of men to the gold fields who will devote their exclusive time to discovering and taking up mining claims and working them with the latest and most improved methods, our principal business and specialty is that of doing a

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We will control our own steamers and our own boats and barges up the Yukon. We will also have an overland route from Juneau, St. Michael's or Dyce. We will be among the very first in the field. This company is organized and conducted for mutual profit and mutual protection. The names of our charter members, stockholders and directors are sufficient guarantee of the integrity and solidity of this company.

Transportation and Merchandising is the Greatest Kind of a Gold Mine,

for no matter if the prospector is successful or unsuccessful, he must have food, mining outfits and all other necessities of life. Being the largest traders, having the best supplied stores and warehouses scattered all over the Klondike region, we must necessarily do the business of the country.

FORTUNES ARE MADE QUICKLY.

Fortunes are made in legitimate speculations. An opportunity of this kind has not presented itself since the California days of '49. Will you sit idle and see such chances pass you by, and will you be one of the people that say, "I had the opportunity but I missed it?" Better be the one person to say, "The opportunity was presented to me and I grasped it." We need an additional million dollars within the next sixty days to develop and carry out our gigantic plans. You can come in on the ground floor—you can be one of the originators—be among the first. A share of stock, its full face value, will be sold to you at the rate of

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We are offering the public the grandest enterprise and investment of the day. Any one with a small amount of money has an opportunity to make a fortune in this gold and trading expedition and can stay comfortably at home. Your investment is safe, profitable and devoid of speculation.

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Our Company is composed of some of the most eminent world-wide known business and professional men, such as:

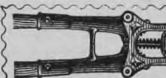
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Our first expedition will leave in April, arriving in the Gold Valley of Alaska in May. Our next expedition will follow within one or two weeks after the first, and after that our special steamers and our special transportation facilities will follow each other at regular intervals. Everything that human ingenuity can devise or think of to crown our labor with success will be carried with us and done by our representatives. We shall almost at once commence the purchase of our supplies and our equipment, consequently you can become part of us and embrace this opportunity and make your own fortune, or at least an enormous profit, on a small investment. You must act quickly, and the only way to act is to write us at once, stating how many shares of stock you want, enclosing currency, New York exchange, or in a registered letter, the amount of money to cover the payment of your stock at the rate of \$1.00 per share, and upon receipt of your letter and the money, the stock will be at once returned to you, with full details, and you will be posted and kept informed from time to time of the progress of this Company, and every month after the expedition has landed you will receive such dividends and profits as your stock is entitled to. Be among the first. This stock will be sold to a limited amount at par for a short period; if you are able to participate, do so at once. Address and make all money payable to

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Cranford.

We had much pleasure last month in introducing to our readers a widely read English classic, one of the most genial stories of English life in a quiet country town, or rather village, that has ever appeared in print. It is by Mrs. Gaskell, one of the favorite authors of the middle of the Victorian era. She was at the height of her popularity between 1850-60 and Cranford was her masterpiece, and deservedly popular, for the delicate and sympathetic way in which she depicts the life and characters she places on her canvas. It has been many times reprinted, both in England and the States, and we trust that as a serial in our columns it will contribute highly to the entertainment of the winter evenings of the many farm homes where *The Farmer* is a regular visitor.

(Continued from Last Issue.)

Miss Jenkyns felt this as a personal affront, in a way of which the Captain had not dreamed. Epistolary writing she and her friends considered as her forte. Many a copy of many a letter have I seen written and corrected on the slate, before she "seized the half hour just previous to post-time to assure" her friends of this or of that; and Dr. Johnson was, as she said, her model in these compositions. She drew herself up with dignity, and only replied to Captain Brown's last remark by saying, with marked emphasis on every syllable, "I prefer Dr. Johnson to Mr. Boz."

It is said—I won't vouch for the fact—that Captain Brown was heard to say, sotto voce, "D—n Dr. Johnson!" If he did, he was penitent afterwards, as he showed by going to stand near Miss Jenkyn's arm-chair, and endeavoring to beguile her into conversation on some more pleasing subject. But she was inexorable. The next day she made the remark I have mentioned about Miss Jessie's dimples.

CHAPTER II.

It was impossible to live a month at Cranford and not know the daily habits of each resident; and long before my visit was ended I knew much concerning the whole Brown trio. There was nothing new to be discovered respecting their poverty; for they had spoken simply and openly about that from the very first. They made no mystery of the necessity for their being economical. All that remained to be discovered was the Captain's infinite kindness of heart, and the various modes in which, unconsciously to himself, he manifested it. Some little anecdotes were talked about for some time after they occurred. As we did not read much, and as all the ladies were pretty well suited with servants, there was a dearth of subjects for conversation. We therefore discussed the circumstance of the Captain taking a poor old woman's dinner out of her hands one very slippery Sunday. He met her returning from the bakehouse as he came from church, and noticed her precarious footing; and, with the grave dignity with which he did everything, he relieved her of her burden, and steered along the street by her side, carrying her baked mutton and potatoes safely home. This was thought very eccentric; and it was rather expected that he would pay a round of calls, on the Monday morning, to explain and apologize to the Cranford sense of propriety; but he did no such thing; and then it was decided that he was ashamed, and was keeping out of sight. In a kindly pity for him we began to say, "After all, the Sunday morning's occurrence showed great goodness of heart," and it was resolved that he should be comforted on his next appearance amongst us; but, lo! he came down upon us, untouched by any sense of shame, speaking loud and bass as ever, his head thrown back, his wig as jaunty and well-curled as usual, and we were obliged to conclude he had forgotten all about Sunday.

Miss Pole and Miss Jessie Brown had set up a kind of intimacy on the strength of the Shet-

land wool and the new knitting stitches; so it happened that when I went to visit Miss Pole I saw more of the Browns than I had done while staying with Miss Jenkyns, who had never got over what she called Captain Brown's disparaging remarks upon Dr. Johnson as a writer of light and agreeable fiction. I found that Miss Brown was seriously ill of some lingering incurable complaint, the pain occasioned by which gave the uneasy expression to her face that I had taken for unmitigated crossness. Cross, too, she was at times, when the nervous irritability occasioned by her disease became past endurance. Miss Jessie bore with her at these times, even more patiently than she did with the bitter self-upbraidings by which they were invariably succeeded. Miss Brown used to accuse herself, not merely of hasty and irritable temper, but also of being the cause why her father and sister were obliged to pinch, in order to allow her the small luxuries which were necessities in her condition. She would so fain have made sacrifices for them, and have lightened their cares, that the original generosity of her disposition added acerbity to her temper. All this was borne by Miss Jessie and her father with more than placidity—with absolute tenderness. I forgave Miss Jessie her singing out of tune, and her juvenility of dress, when I saw her at home. I came to perceive that Captain Brown's dark Brutus wig and padded coat (alas! too often threadbare) were remnants of the military smartness of his youth, which he now wore unconsciously. He was a man of infinite resources, gained in his barrack experience. As he confessed, no one could black his boots to please him except himself; but, indeed, he was not above saving the little maid-servant's labors in every way—knowing, most likely, that his daughter's illness made the place a hard one.

He endeavored to make peace with Miss Jenkyns, soon after the memorable dispute I have named, by a present of a wooden fire-shovel (his own making), having heard her say how much the grating of an iron one annoyed her. She received the present with cool gratitude, and thanked him formally. When he was gone, she bade me put it away in the lumber-room; feeling, probably, that no present from a man who preferred Mr. Boz to Dr. Johnson could be less jarring than an iron fire-shovel.

Such was the state of things when I left Cranford and went to Drumble. I had, however, several correspondents who kept me au fait as to the proceedings of the dear little town. There was Miss Pole, who was becoming as much absorbed in crochet as she had been once in knitting, and the burden of whose letter was something like, "But don't you forget the white worsted at Flint's" of the old song; for at the end of every sentence of news came a fresh direction as to some crochet commission which I was to execute for her. Miss Matilda Jenkyns (who did not mind being called Miss Matty when Miss Jenkyns was not by) wrote nice, kind, rambling letters, now and then venturing into an opinion of her own; but suddenly pulling herself up, and either begging me not to name what she said, as Deborah thought differently, and she knew, or else putting in a postscript to the effect that, since writing the above, she had been talking over the subject with Deborah, and was quite convinced that, etc.—(here probably followed a recantation of every opinion she had given in the letter). Then came Miss Jenkyns—Deborah, as she liked Miss Matty to call her, her father having once said that the Hebrew name ought to be so pronounced. I secretly think she took the Hebrew prophetic for a model in character; and, indeed, she was not unlike the stern prophetess in some ways, making allowance, of course, for modern customs and difference in dress. Miss Jenkyns wore a cravat, and a little bonnet like a jockey-cap, and altogether had the appearance of a strong-minded woman; although she would have despised the modern idea of women being equal to men. Equal, indeed! she knew they were superior. But to return to her letters. Everything in them was stately and grand, like herself. I have been looking them over (dear Miss Jenkyns, how I honored her!),

and I will give an extract, more especially because it relates to our friend Captain Brown—

"The Honorable Mrs. Jamieson has only just quitted me; and, in the course of conversation, she communicated to me the intelligence that she had yesterday received a call from her revered husband's quondam friend, Lord Mauleverer. You will not easily conjecture what brought his lordship within the precincts of our little town. It was to see Captain Brown, with whom, it appears, his lordship was acquainted in the 'plumed wars,' and who had the privilege of averting destruction from his lordship's head, when some great peril was impending over it, off the misnomered Cape of Good Hope. You know our friend the Honorable Mrs. Jamieson's deficiency in the spirit of innocent curiosity; and you will therefore not be so much surprised when I tell you she was quite unable to disclose to me the exact nature of the peril in question. I was anxious, I confess, to ascertain in what manner Captain Brown, with his limited establishment, could receive so distinguished a guest; and I discovered that his lordship retired to rest, and let us hope, to refreshing slumbers, at the Angel Hotel; but shared the Brunonian meals during the two days that he honored Cranford with his august presence. Mrs. Johnson, our civil butcher's wife, informs me that Miss Jessie purchased a leg of lamb; but, besides this, I can hear of no preparation whatever to give a suitable reception to so distinguished a visitor. Perhaps they entertained him with 'the feast of reason and the flow of soul'; and to us, who are acquainted with Captain Brown's sad want of relish for 'the pure wells of English undefiled,' it may be matter for congratulation that he has had the opportunity of improving his taste by holding converse with an elegant and refined member of the British aristocracy. But from some mundane failings who is altogether free?"

Miss Pole and Miss Matty wrote to me by the same post. Such a piece of news as Lord Mauleverer's visit was not to be lost on the Cranford letter-writers; they made the most of it. Miss Matty humbly apologized for writing at the same time as her sister, who was so much more capable than she to describe the honor done to Cranford; but, in spite of a little bad spelling, Miss Matty's account gave me the best idea of the commotion occasioned by his lordship's visit, after it had occurred; for, except the people at the Angel, the Browns, Mrs. Jamieson, and a little lad his lordship had sworn at for driving a dirty hoop against the aristocratic legs, I could not hear of any one with whom his lordship had held conversation.

My next visit to Cranford was in the summer. There had been neither births, deaths, nor marriages since I was there last. Everybody lived in the same house, and wore pretty nearly the same well-preserved old-fashioned clothes. The greatest event was, that the Miss Jenkynses had purchased a new carpet for the drawing-room. Oh, the busy work Miss Matty and I had in chasing the sunbeams, as they fell in an afternoon right down on this carpet through the blindless window! We spread newspapers over the places, and sat down to our book or our work; and lo! in a quarter of an hour the sun had moved, and was blazing away in a fresh spot; and down again we went on our knees to alter the position of the newspapers. We were very busy, too, one whole morning, before Miss Jenkyns gave her party, in following her directions, and in cutting out and stitching together pieces of newspaper so as to form little paths to every chair set for the expected visitors, lest their shoes might dirty or defile the purity of the carpet. Do you make paper paths for every guest to walk upon in London?

Captain Brown and Miss Jenkyns were not very cordial to each other. The literary dispute, of which I had seen the beginning, was a "raw," the slightest touch on which made them wince. It was the only difference of opinion they had ever had; but that difference was enough. Miss Jenkyns could not refrain from talking at Captain Brown; and, though he did not reply, he drummed with his fingers, which action she felt and resented as very disparaging to Dr. Johnson. He was rather ostentatious in

his preference of the writings of Mr. Boz ; would walk through the streets so absorbed in them that he all but ran against Miss Jenkyns ; and though his apologies were earnest and sincere, though he did not, in fact, do more than startle her and himself, she owned to me she had rather he had knocked her down, if he had only been reading a higher style of literature. The poor, brave Captain ! he looked older, and more worn, and his clothes were very threadbare. But he seemed as bright and cheerful as ever, unless he was asked about his daughter's health.

"She suffers a great deal, and she must suffer more ; we do what we can to alleviate her pain ;—God's will be done !" He took off his hat at these last words. I found, from Miss Matty that everything had been done, in fact. A medical man, of high repute in that country neighborhood, had been sent for, and every injunction he had given was attended to regardless of expense. Miss Matty was sure they denied themselves many things in order to make the invalid comfortable ; but they never spoke about it ; and as for Miss Jessie !—"I really think she's an angel," said poor Miss Matty, quite overcome. "To see her way of bearing with Miss Brown's crossness, and the bright face she puts on after she's been sitting up a whole night and scolded above half of it, is quite beautiful. Yet she looks as neat and as ready to welcome the Captain at breakfast-time as if she had been asleep in the Queen's bed all night. My dear ! you could never laugh at her prim little curls or her pink bows again if you saw her as I have done." I could only feel very penitent, and greet, Miss Jessie with double respect when I met her next. She looked faded and pinched ; and her lips began to quiver, as if she was very weak, when she spoke of her sister. But she brightened, and sent back the tears that were glittering in her pretty eyes, as she said—

"But, to be sure, what a town Cranford is for kindness ! I don't suppose any one has a better dinner than usual cooked, but the best part of all comes in a little covered basin for my sister. The poor people will leave their earliest vegetables at our door for her. They speak short and gruff, as if they were ashamed of it ; but I am sure it often goes to my heart to see their thoughtfulness." The tears now came back and overflowed ; but after a minute or two she began to scold herself, and ended by going away the same cheerful Miss Jessie as ever.

"But why does not this Lord Mauleverer do something for the man who saved his life ?" said I.

"Why, you see, unless Captain Brown has some reason for it, he never speaks about being poor ; and he walked along by his lordship looking as happy and cheerful as a prince ; and as they never called attention to their dinner by apologies, and as Miss Brown was better that day, and all seemed bright, I daresay his lordship never knew how much care there was in the background. He did send game in the winter pretty often, but now he is gone abroad."

I had often occasion to notice the use that was made of fragments and small opportunities in Cranford ; the rose-leaves that were gathered ere they fell to make into a pot-pourri for some one who had no garden ; the little bundles of lavender-flowers sent to strew the drawers of some town-dweller, or to burn in the chamber of some invalid. Things that many would despise, and actions which it seemed scarcely worth while to perform, were all attended to in Cranford. Miss Jenkyns stuck an apple full of cloves, to be heated and smell pleasantly in Miss Brown's room ; and as she put in each clove she uttered a Johnsonian sentence. Indeed, she never could think of the Browns without talking Johnson ; and, as they were seldom absent from her thoughts just then, I heard many a rolling three-piled sentence.

Captain Brown called one day to thank Miss Jenkyns for many little kindnesses, which I did not know until then that she had rendered. He had suddenly become like an old man ; his deep bass voice had a quavering in it, his eyes look-

ed dim, and the lines on his face were deep. He did not—could not—speak cheerfully of his daughter's state, but he talked with manly, pious resignation, and not much. Twice over he said, "What Jessie has been to us, God only knows !" and after the second time, he got up hastily, shook hands all round without speaking, and left the room.

That afternoon we perceived little groups in the street, all listening with faces aghast to some tale or other. Miss Jenkyns wondered what could be the matter for some time before she took the undignified step of sending Jenny out to inquire.

Jenny came back with a white face of terror. "Oh, ma'am ! oh, Miss Jenkyns, ma'am ! Captain Brown is killed by them nasty cruel railroads !" and she burst into tears. She, along with many others, had experienced the poor Captain's kindness.

"How ?—where—where ? Good God ! Jenny, don't waste time in crying, but tell us something." Miss Matty rushed out into the street at once, and collared the man who was telling the tale.

"Come in—come in to my sister at once,—Miss Jenkyns, the rector's daughter. Oh, man, man !—say it is not true," she cried, as she brought the affrighted carter, sleeking down his hair, into the drawing-room, where she stood with his wet boots on the new carpet, and no one regarded it.

"Please, mum, it is true. I seed it myself," and he shuddered at the recollection. "The Captain was a-reading some new book as he was deep in, a-waiting for the down train ; and there was a little lass as wanted to come to its mammy, and gave its sister the slip, and come toddling across the line. And he looked up sudden, at the sound of the train coming, and seed the child, and he darted on the line and cotched it up, and his foot slipped, and the train came over him in no time. Oh, Lord, Lord ! Mum, it's quite true—and they've come over to tell his daughters. The child's safe, though, with only a bang on its shoulder, as he threw it to its mammy. Poor Captain would be glad of that, mum, wouldn't he ? God bless him !" The great rough carter puckered up his manly face, and turned away to hide his tears. I turned to Miss Jenkyns. She looked very ill, as if she were going to faint, and signed to me to open the window.

"Matilda, bring me my bonnet. I must go to those girls. God pardon me, if ever I have spoken contemptuously to the Captain."

Miss Jenkyns arrayed herself to go out, telling Miss Matilda to give the man a glass of wine. While she was away Miss Matty and I huddled over the fire, talking in a low and awe-struck voice. I know we cried quietly all the time.

Miss Jenkyns came home in a silent mood, and we durst not ask her many questions. She told us that Miss Jessie had fainted, and that she and Miss Pole had had some difficulty in bringing her round ; but that, as soon as recovered, she begged one of them to go and sit with her sister.

"Mr. Hoggins says she cannot live many days, and she shall be spared the shock," said Miss Jessie, shivering with feelings to which she dared not give way.

"But how can you manage, my dear ?" asked Miss Jenkyns ; "you cannot bear up ; she must see your tears."

"God will help me—I will not give way—she was asleep when the news came ; she may be asleep yet. She would be so utterly miserable, not merely at my father's death, but to think of what would become of me ; she is so good to me." She looked up earnestly in their faces with her soft true eyes, and Miss Pole told Miss Jenkyns afterwards she could hardly bear it, knowing, as she did, how Miss Brown treated her sister.

(To be Continued.)

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Another Year's Experience and Its Teachings.

By Angus MacKay, *Experimental Farm, Indian Head.*

In reply to your enquiry as to the results obtained from the various tests made during the past season on the Experimental Farm, I beg to send you the following as the more prominent, if not the most valuable.

There is no part of farming in the Northwest more abused than that of sowing grain in the spring. Provided a farmer has land and seed, in a great many instances he knows no stopping point till both are exhausted, and let it be early in May or early in June, only when the supply of seed and land runs out is he satisfied. To find out how late grain of all sorts may be sown with safety, has been one of the chief experiments carried on each year since the farm com-

With oats, barley and pease, repeated lists show that early seeding is very dangerous on account of spring frosts and late seeding equally so from dry weather and late frosts. There seems to be a time from about the 25th April to 15th May that these three cereals should be sown to escape the dangerous points in our climate.

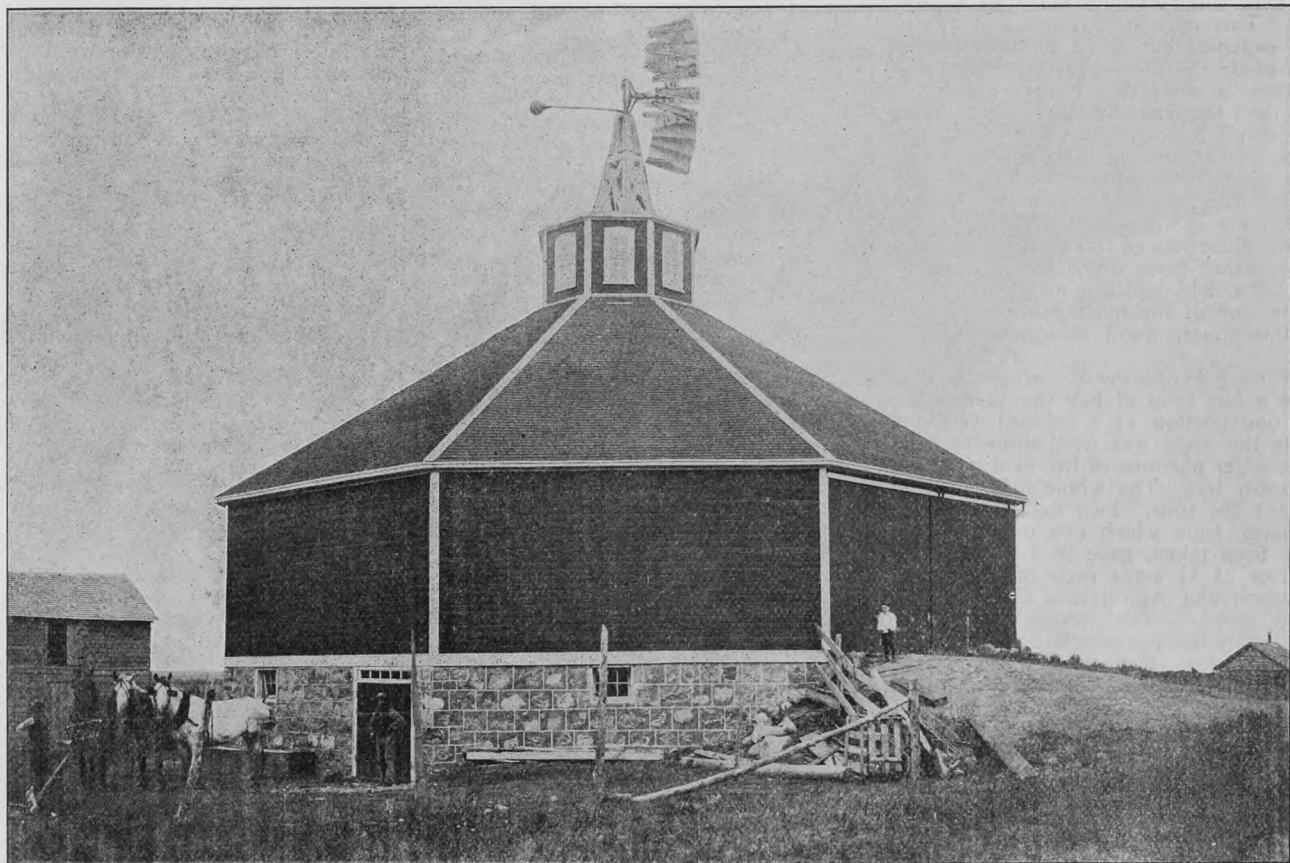
The past season, Banner oats, sown April 24th, May 1st and 8th, gave an average yield of 91 bushels per acre; the same grain sown May 15th, 22nd and 29th averaged 68 5-34 bushels per acre. Between first and last seeding there was a difference of 51 32-34 bushels in favor of the former.

Odesa barley sown on first three dates gave 72 7-48 bushels and the last three seedings yielded 61 38-48 bushels per acre.

Where protected from winds, grain sown two inches deep gave the best yield; where exposed, seeding three inches had the advantage.

early); onions, large yellow Danvers. The earliest garden pea was Eclipse, the best Daisy. The earliest tomato was the "Earliest of All," the best Early Atlantic,

The most striking result obtained on the farm the past season was from the use of windbreaks of maple trees as a protection for grain crops. A windbreak extends along the whole of the west boundary, and beside this the best plots of oats, barley and peas were grown. Up to about 400 feet from the trees wind did little or no harm to the grain, but beyond this the plots sustained more or less injury, one plot of oats being entirely destroyed, necessitating re-seeding. Banner oats near the shelter belt yielded nine bushels on one-tenth of an acre; the same variety from the same seed on similar land, exposed, yielded only 5 7-34 bushels. One variety of peas under protection gave 5 7-60 bushels on one-tenth of an acre; the same variety exposed yielded 3 25-60 bushels. The barley plots, not



Alex. Cochrane's New Octagon Barn, near Manitou, Man.

menced. It has been most clearly demonstrated that wheat, to be fairly safe from frosts, produce the best yields and best sample of grain, should be sown not later than May 10th to 15th. If seeding can be completed by 1st of May the risk is correspondingly lessened. There is not much danger of sowing too early provided a start is not made before the first week in April. The majority of tests during the past five years point to the second week after frost leaves the ground as the best time to sow Red Fife wheat. Other varieties are often greatly injured if sown as early as Red Fife. The past spring was late and the earliest seeding gave the best returns. Red Fife sown on April 17th, 24th and May 1st gave an average yield of 37 15-60 bushels per acre: sown on May 8th, 15th and 22nd the average was 31 bushels per acre. Between the first and last seeding there was a difference of 5 50-60 bushels, in favor of early seeding, and a difference of two grades in the sample.

There were only a few pounds difference in yields between wheat sown at rate of 1 bushel, 1½, and 1¾, and 1¾ bushels per acre. The plot sown at the rate of 1¾ bushel per acre gave the largest yield.

Grain sown by press-drill gave better results than that sown by hoe-drill.

The bluestone treatment as a preventive of smut was quite as effectual on ordinary seed as in former years, but bluestone did not entirely eradicate smut on seed which was badly affected.

The best yielding variety of wheat was Hungarian; oats, American Banner; barley (six-rowed), common; two-rowed, French Chevalier; pease (small), Golden Vine; (large), Potter; corn, Giant Prolific Ensilage; turnips, Hartley's Bronze; mangels, Gatepost; carrots, improved short white; sugar beets, Danish improved; Potatoes, Lee's Favorite; cabbage, Burpee's all head; cauliflower, selected early Erfurt; celery, red Pascal; beet, Arlington's Favorite; (the best beet, Simmer's extra

protected, suffered in almost the same proportion. The windbreak is on an average 12 feet high, and apparently protects about 33 feet for every foot of its height. The wheat plots suffered no injury, as they were on a field protected on three sides by trees.

In no year in the history of Northwest farming have the effects of good farming been more apparent than during the season just past. Leaving out this district, where a large quantity of rain fell in June, ensuring a good crop, whether land was worked well or not, and taking sections where the rainfall was below the average, good farming, and more especially early and well-worked fallows, were very noticeable. In the early years of farming in this country, a season like the past would, in many sections, have caused a total failure of the grain crop, and there is not a doubt that better farming was the salvation of this year's crop in many districts throughout the Territories.

On the Experimental Farm summer fall-

lows again gave the largest yields, but the difference was not so noticeable as in former years, the heavy rains in June providing sufficient moisture for crops on either fall plowing, spring plowing, or stubble land, seeded without being plowed.

A good deal of discussion with regard to Awlless Brome grass (*Bromus Inermis*) is going on not only in the Territories and Manitoba, but in many States of the Union to the south. It is spoken of very highly for States like Kansas, where it thrives under the hot, dry conditions, as well as with us, and in all probability it will be found to be the variety best suited for cultivation throughout the continent, certainly for the western half of it.

It is too early since the introduction of Brome grass, to state with any degree of certainty how the grass should be grown to produce the best results, but from this year's experience I am led to believe that cutting two crops, and then breaking up the field will be found the most satisfactory. This may seem too much trouble and expense, but when it is considered how easily the seeds germinate, the large quantity of seed that can be grown per acre, and the large amount of rich fodder that can be secured the first year, these objections should have no weight.

In addition to getting the largest quantity of hay by growing for two cuttings only, there is the very great advantage of having the roots of this grass available as a protection from winds blowing the top soil off a field, and this may yet be found to be one of the most valuable qualities of this grass, good though the others are.

Brome grass on the Experimental Farm gave a fair crop of hay the past season. On one portion of a field of first crop grass the yield was over three tons per acre, dryer portions of the field gave considerably less. The whole field, 22 acres, yielded 39½ tons. Two fields, containing 22 acres, from which two or three crops have been taken, gave 26 1-10 tons.

Plots of 1¼ acres each of *Agropyrum Tenerum* and *Agropyrum Caninum* gave good crops. The former yielded two tons, 1,764 lbs. per acre and the latter two tons, 400 lbs. Neither of these varieties are eaten by stock as readily as Brome hay.

The root crop was very poor, indeed, on the farm the past year. Dry weather during and after seeding was the cause. The seed remained in the ground for over a month before germinating, and the season was then too short to produce a crop. In former years early sowings gave the best returns. This year late sowings were ahead.

Trees and shrubs did better last season than ever before, and it seems only a matter of time till the Northwest will have many varieties to clothe its prairies and beautify its homes. Commencing on the Experimental Farm a few years ago with the native and a few introduced varieties, the list has been increased to nearly 200 varieties of trees and shrubs that are sufficiently hardy to stand our climate, and, as years pass, no doubt many other sorts will be added.

American cottonwood left all other forest trees far behind this season in growth upward and in growth of body-wood. Among the shrubs *Lilacs*, *Caragana Arborescens* and *Tartarian Honeysuckle* hold first place for hardness, growth and beauty. *Lonicera Alberti* is also hardy, pretty, and very fragrant.

In fruit culture apples were a decidedly small crop, but prospects are bright for the crab varieties. The same may be said of plums and cherries. Last season a few trees of native plums bore fruit, and blossoms were abundant on improved

forms of native varieties, but were killed by frosts in May.

Currants are decidedly the best crop for the Northwest farmer to cultivate. Raspberries, gooseberries and strawberries may do with those having time to grow them, but currants will thrive with the least possible attention, and produce a good crop each year, with rare exceptions. The crop of currants the past season was excellent. Raspberries bore well, but only about one-half the fruit matured, the balance being dried up. Gooseberries were few, but large and of good quality, while strawberries gave the usual poor crop.

Mr. Mackay's attention having been called to a point referred to on page 193, in June issue of *The Farmer*, he says:—"The peas did very well on the brome sod so far as growth of straw was concerned, but the seed did not germinate until June 20, and the crop was frozen before it had time to ripen. The straw was 2½ feet long, well-podded and well-filled, and promised a yield of 20 to 25 bushels per acre. The sod was plowed 6 inches deep and the peas sown by hand, harrowed and rolled. The sod was plowed on May 18 and sown on 20th, and just one month elapsed before a plant appeared above ground. The same land was plowed this fall. Where the two seams in centre of land came together the grass roots were not entirely killed, but on balance of plot there was no grass living.

Another year sod will be plowed about May 1 and peas sown from May 1 to May 5, when I am satisfied good results will be obtained."

Mistakes in Farming.

Address by S. A. Bedford, Brandon.

The first meeting for the winter of the Brandon Institute was held on Dec. 4th. The attendance was excellent, and the subject for discussion was "Mistakes in Farming." The address was by Mr. Bedford, and the after discussion showed that the mistakes referred to have been more or less frequently made by very good farmers everywhere. Some of the mistakes were natural in a country where nobody had previous experience worth speaking of, and even yet the same mistakes are made by people who do not avail themselves of what experience more or less dearly bought, has taught those who are willing to learn not only from their own blunders but from the blunders made by other people. Some of the experiments at Brandon have been made for the express purpose of proving that the methods still followed by some people are bad, and blundering examples of farming. The blunders enumerated by Mr. Bedford in his address do not exhaust the list, but they are of importance enough to deserve careful study, and so warn others off the same ground. Mr. Bedford says:—

The impression prevails with many here that a government official should be perfect in every respect. It is all right and proper for a person in private life to commit error, but entirely wrong for an official to do so. But I claim to be no more exempt from blunders than the private individual; in fact, I will go further and say that we often make apparent blunders on the experimental farm for the special purpose of teaching a lesson, and some of our most impressive lessons have been learned that way. I give a list, not quite complete, of the errors nearly all of us have at one time or other committed, and some, I fear, are committing still. We repeat some of these errors on

the farm just to show what they cost to the men who make them.

ERRORS IN PLOWING.

1. Not cultivating fallow. Without subsequent surface cultivation in the shape of harrowing this kind of work is not worth calling fallow.
2. Attempting to plow fallow twice. This dries out and loosens the soil, so as to almost unfit it for wheat growing.
3. Plowing too deep at one time, especially in spring. In fall, or as a part of the process of summer fallowing, deep plowing is all right, but an inch, or, at most, two, is enough new soil to bring up at once.
4. Burying weeds with seeds on them. Those seeds, even if apparently green, will ripen in every dry summer, and if only half the plant is covered the top half will ripen all its seeds in due time.
5. Harrowing fallow too late. Harrow every day as your plowing goes on, to keep the moisture in the ground and help to germinate foul seeds, to be killed by a round or two later on.
6. Not harrowing late enough. This last fall I fear lots of the weed growths on summer fallow have been allowed to ripen lots of seed.
7. Plowing crooked. This has a very bad effect on the seeding, looks very slovenly, and is a sure mark of a slipshod workman.
8. Plowing too shallow. Mere blackening of the ground is not worth calling cultivation.
9. Breaking up the prairie too late in the year. The roots do not rot, and cause lots of trouble for years after.
10. Breaking too deep. This also is against the rotting of the sod.
11. Not backsetting at all. This, except on scrub land, which may do best with one deep plowing, is a very unprofitable kind of economy.
12. Backsetting too late. Before and not after harvest is the right time for the best results.

ERRORS IN SEEDING.

1. Sowing with broadcaster on old land. This is not always objectionable on new land, but is a very bad practice on old land, where the mould has got fine.
2. Sowing poor, dirty or smutty seed.
3. Sowing too thick.
4. Sowing too early or too late. It is not always easy to hit the best time, but every year's experience, both on our farms and elsewhere, shows there is a limit before or after which the risk of poor crops is very much increased.
5. Plowing in seed too deep. Toward the end of the season, when the weather gets hot and dry, it may be better to plow in than to seed with the drill, but to bury seed deep in the forepart of the seeding period, when the land below is cold, is a very bad practice, indeed.

ROOTS AND HOED CROPS.

1. Letting weeds grow before starting to hoe. The earlier all weeds are dealt with the better, especially annuals.
2. Trying to grow roots on spring-plowed stubble. This practically foredooms the crop to failure.
3. Use of imperfectly rotted manure for roots.
4. Leaving mangels out too late. Nearly the whole of this year's crop got so spoiled by one night's frost as to be unfit for storage over the winter.

HAVING.

1. Cutting too late.
2. Curing too little, causing after-heating, and too much, which takes all the flavor out of it.
3. Binding green cut oat sheaves too tight, which causes rot in the heart of the sheaf, or too large, which leads to the same result.

MISCELLANEOUS ERRORS.

Letting threshing outfits go across the fields, and so scatter foul seeds on clean land. Dropping the first row of sheaves on fallow land alongside. This leads to a mixture of next year's sample that often unfits it for use as seed. Stacking in the field is another way to get a nestful of bad seeds that will show ten years after. All the places where threshing was done on the farm ten years ago still map themselves out in the same way. To have an acre of grass in each 40 acres, and do all the threshing on that is one way to hold this trouble within bounds.

Allowing pastures to run out. This was done on the farm. What was broken up and re-seeded made nine times the hay yield of the unbroken. Loaning implements to careless neighbors. Feeding

Hits and Misses in Fruit Growing.

By A. P. Stevenson, Pine Grove Farm, Nelson, Man.

You ask for the cream of my experience in the growing of fruit here. Truly, I must say it has been a chequered one, the "misses" being far in excess of the "hits;" but it is absolutely as essential that the latter should be as well-known, and more so, I think, than the former, as it might be the means of saving thousands of dollars to the people of our province, which annually goes out to eastern nurseries for stuff that is absolutely worthless; so, to those who feel inclined to profit by the experience of one who has "Trodden the road before them," and who do not wish to start where I did over twenty

the following seasons the fruit of the currant was worthless, being all covered with a brown scurf or mildew, while the bushes in their wild state showed clean fruit; a few succeeding years showed the same results; then they were consigned to the brush pile, the lesson being learned that under high cultivation wild currants and gooseberries were not a success.

By this time a wandering tree pedlar from Crookston, Minn., had found his way into this settlement, and from him the first tame bushes were got, consisting of Transcendant crab apples, Houghton and Downing gooseberry, and Wilson and Crescent strawberry. That was eighteen years ago; the lessons learned from then till now may have some interest. Taking the strawberries first, to the varieties already mentioned other new and much boomed varieties were added yearly and



Shorthorn Bull, Hillary (18071), property of Hon. Thos. Greenway, Crystal City, Man.

horses full rations on Sunday, causing colic on Monday.

Last, but not least, lending to careless neighbors.

Mr. McKellar was chairman of the meeting, and promises to be a most efficient president. In the discussion that followed, Messrs. Wm. and H. Nichol, Wm. Middleton, C. Doran and others took part, giving valuable examples of their own experience along the same lines. Professor McKee and his students, as well as several strangers, were present at the meeting.

READER, LOOK OVER THE PREMIUM OFFERS IN THE FRONT PAGES OF THIS ISSUE. SELECT YOURS, AND SEND IN YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TO THE NOR'-WEST FARMER, WINNIPEG. DON'T PUT IT OFF. DO IT NOW.

years ago, I submit the few following somewhat incomplete notes:—

To do so I will have to look far back into the years and see what "Hits and Misses" they have taught me in fruit growing.

In the year 1876 I planted my first fruit bushes. These consisted of the wild black currant gooseberry from the surrounding woods; no tame varieties could be got, or information as to whether they would be likely to succeed if they could be procured.

Our predecessors in gardening were small parties of wandering half-breeds and Indians, and, on inquiries being made, it was clearly shown that the horticultural branch of their education had been sadly neglected; so no hints being available in that quarter, I had to do a little experimenting of my own.

My wild currants and gooseberries got the best of care and cultivation, and two heavy crops of berries were reaped, but

given a fair trial, but after all these years 75 per cent. of my plants are yet of the first varieties mentioned. Never having grown strawberries previous to 1879, books were my only sources of information. The matted bed was tried first, but the difficulty in keeping clear of weeds and handling the vines led me to abandon this plan.

The hill system and matted row were then tried. Each system has its advocates, but, all things considered, the latter plan has been found to be the best.

To the Houghton and Downing gooseberries mentioned, such varieties as Crown Bob Smith's Improved, Greengage, Industry, Pearl, and Sulphur were added, some at fancy prices. These got every attention and care, but with the exception of the Houghton, all have gone to the brush pile. With protection, some varieties gave a fair crop of fruit, but of all bushes that grow I have found the goose-

berry the most difficult to handle in that way; so finally I gave it up.

Among red currants the cherry was the first variety planted, but it lacked in hardness, so was soon discarded. Eight different varieties were given a fair trial, but all have been dropped except the Raby Castle, North Star, and Stewart's Seedling. These names are given in order of merit.

Fifty cents each was paid for the first tame Black Currants of the Black Champagne variety, and how they did grow! Vigorous was no name for it. New wood five feet long in one season, but fruit there was next to none, and flavor rank. After a good deal of labor they were finally rooted out. A few other varieties were tried, but all discarded, except Black Naples. Four varieties of the White Currant have been tried, but nothing yet has been found superior to the White Grape.

The Cuthbert was the first tame red raspberry tried, followed closely by the Turner and the Philadelphia. The first-named variety requires protection to give a paying crop, so were condemned to the brush pile on that account, the two last-named varieties giving good crops without that trouble, but they were poor shippers, being too soft. I am still on the lookout for a firm, hardy berry of good quality, and I think I have found it in the "Sarah," a variety originated by Prof. Saunders, of the Central Experimental Farm, but a fuller test of this variety is necessary. No variety of the Black Cap raspberry family yet offered is hardy enough to give a paying crop without protection. Of five varieties tried, I find the Hilborn to be the shipper, or market berry, being firm and of good quality.

The "Older," on the other hand, gives fine crops of large, soft, juicy berries, very unsuitable for shipping, even for a short distance, but it is par excellence the berry for home use, and I notice also that the canes are more easily managed than any of the other kinds grown here. My first crab apple trees were planted about eighteen years ago, and are perfectly sound and healthy to-day, and have carried some fine crops. Since then, thirteen different varieties have been tried. One-third of these have gone to the brush pile; the other two-thirds are with us yet and are of various degrees of promise. Transcendent, Hyslop, Virginia and Sweet Russell I now consider as being beyond the experimental stage, grown under the same conditions as at this place.

My first experience with Standard apple trees was in the year 1880. A large number of the varieties usually grown in the east were planted, but their days were few and full of trouble. All were mournfully consigned to the brush pile. Shortly after, one year old trees of the Wealthy, Duchess and Walbridge varieties were planted. The two first-named varieties are now bearing some fine specimens of fruit; the last-named variety has long since gone to the place of so many blasted hopes. In 1890, through the influence and good offices of Mr. R. Waugh, of the Nor'-West Farmer, a large consignment of the most hardy Russian apple, cherry and plum trees were received from Prof. G. L. Budd, of Iowa. The Central Experimental Farm of Ottawa also supplied a number of choice hardy varieties, till there were growing here 500 Russian apple trees of 90 different varieties. More than half of these have gone the way of tender fruit trees.

We are only interested in those which have proved hardy. The most worthy of mention among these are the Blushed Calville, Ostrekoff, Simbrisk No. 1, Silken Leaf, Little Hat, Lieby, and a few others. These have carried a few fine specimens of fruit, and, to say the least, are full of promise, but I would have it understood

that I am unacquainted with any variety of apple tree that could be recommended for "general" planting. The above mentioned varieties are all grown in what is generally known as a favorable locality, and I am also thoroughly convinced that all apple trees, including "crabs," should have their trunks protected in winter, even although the locality is a favorable one.

The possibilities of growing good plums in our province offers a more encouraging field at the present time than the apple.

In the year 1890 six varieties of the Russian plum were planted and all proved a decided "miss." The last of them went two years ago to increase that already large and melancholy pile of blasted hopes. At about the same time were planted a few varieties of the Improved Native plum got from Iowa. Some of these were a good hit. Worthy of mention are the Cheany, Bicksley, Rockford, and Wyant, named in order of merit. Eighteen other varieties have been planted from time to time belonging to this family, and are full of promise, but are yet too young to have an opinion passed on their merits. The first mentioned varieties have given some fine crops of excellent fruit.

In all the above nothing has been said as to the care and cultivation that should be given. That is a subject of sufficient size and importance to be treated by itself. This paper is already too long, and I sincerely hope that some of your numerous readers, who, this coming spring, may intend planting fruit trees and bushes, may profit to some extent by my experience gained at the expense of a good deal of time and money.

H. C. Robey, of the Brandon Experimental Farm, thus reports on the staying power of the trees there.—

The Dakota Cottonwood (*Populus monilifera*) was found to have made a larger growth than any other tree. Grown from cuttings planted in 1890, specimens measured 30 feet high with a circumference of 18 inches, two feet from the ground. Even at this size at 7 years old they would not be despised as fuel, where a journey of 20 miles and even 40 miles has to be undertaken to procure that absolutely necessary article—fuel. As to its adaptability as a fire wood, we think that it is ranked on a par with our native poplars. It will be readily seen that a few acres of these trees would be a paying crop, without speaking of the benefit derived from the shelter of such a belt running through the farms on our often wind-swept prairies. This variety grows steadily from cuttings, and even this year 80 per cent. of those planted struck, and have made a healthy growth of three feet.

Of the Russian poplars, the variety known as the *Populus Wobstli Riga* is the most rapid grower, and trees 7 years old measured 14 feet high with a 14 inch girth, and so far have proved thrifty and hardy.

The Brevoensis poplar is a less rapid grower, but is much more symmetrical and hand some, and even at this late date (Oct. 12th) has its leaves almost entirely intact, whilst the maple and ash show nothing but their bare branches; but still this is late in leafing in the spring. This tree is suitable for the high ground; when planted in low, wet places, it is not only unhealthy, but in some cases has been killed right out. As regards the longevity of the two last mentioned trees, we cannot speak with any degree of accuracy, only having tested them for nine years. In the Eastern Provinces they are found to deteriorate after about twelve years' growth, but it does not necessarily follow with our dryer climate that they will do so here.

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Dairy Industry of 1897.

By C. C. Macdonald, Dairy Superintendent.

The season of 1897 has superseded all others in the dairy history of Manitoba. There has been a rapid progress in every detail of the industry. The season for butter and cheese making opened fully one month earlier than the season of 1896 or 1895 did. The pasturage was that could be desired at the time the milch cows were turned out of the stables for business for the season. The output of creamery butter has been very much increased, while the cheese output has just about held its own with the output of other years. The cheese department of the dairy industry of Manitoba got a heavy setback during the seasons of 1895 and 1896, owing to the low prices that were paid. The market price of cheese was correspondingly low in all the other provinces of Canada. So Manitoba was not alone in that. The farmers of the other provinces stuck to their business, producing cheese through the time of low prices, and were consequently in the business when the good prices came, and got the benefit of it. In this respect the Manitoba farmers, especially in the English-speaking districts, are subject to criticism in that they have not as yet learned to stick to the business steadily. When the price of cheese is up they go producing it, and as soon as the price is low they drop out, regardless of the cost of getting out. There are three or four factories in consequence that are monuments of a lack of good dairy business thought. This is the reason that the cheese output of this year has just about held its own. The production where cheese has been manufactured has been larger than in other years, except in one or two instances. The market price of cheese this year has averaged 8½ cents per pound at the factories. The prices paid at creameries for butter have been steadier and higher during this season than in past seasons. The increase in prices has been nearly 50 per cent. on an average higher. The average price paid at the creameries for the season of 1897 is 18c. per pound.

From my carefully compiled figures taken from creamery statements, which are absolutely correct, the output of creamery butter for the season of 1897 was 987,179 lbs., which sold at an average price of 18c. per lb., making a total of \$177,692.22, being an increase of \$50,432 for creamery butter over last year. While the output of cheese from the same sources of information proves to be 987,007 lb. which sold at an average price of 8½c. per lb., making a total of \$83,895.59. Making a grand total from both creameries and cheese factories of \$261,587.81. These figures show the increased value of the output for 1897 of \$60,965.41 over the season of 1896.

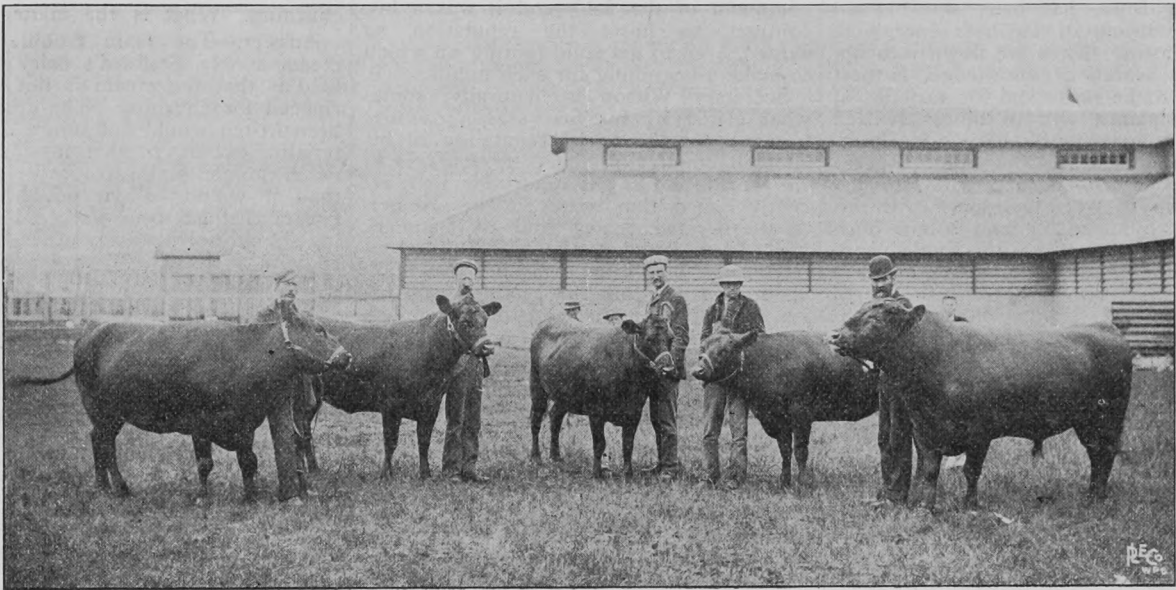
The whole output of both creamery butter and cheese was shipped to British Columbia by the leading produce firms of the city, with the exception of one or two small lots which were shipped to Montreal and two car loads which were shipped by one manufacturer direct to England. This will give some idea of the rapid development and growth of the mining districts of British Columbia. The mining sections have taken the bulk of the butter from the province. That the demand is increasing in that province is still further shown by the fact that, as reported, all creamery output from the government creamery in the Northwest Territories was also shipped to the B. C. markets. The quality of the Manitoba article has proved to be prime in all cases and has found a ready market all the year. The year has been an excellent one, and the farmers

the province have every reason to be satisfied with the outcome. Dairying in Manitoba is now one of the staple industries, and the milk production throughout the province is fast increasing. The secretary of each creamery and cheese factory has reported milk production increas-

will be equal to any other province in the dairy world.

There were 27 creameries and 47 cheese factories in operation this year. To show the growth of the industry during the past three years, the following figures will give a correct idea. In 1894 there were five

The value of this season's output is as given above, which shows an enormous increase. It is very gratifying to know that the efforts of the Manitoba government, coupled with those of the farmers of the province, have been crowned with success.

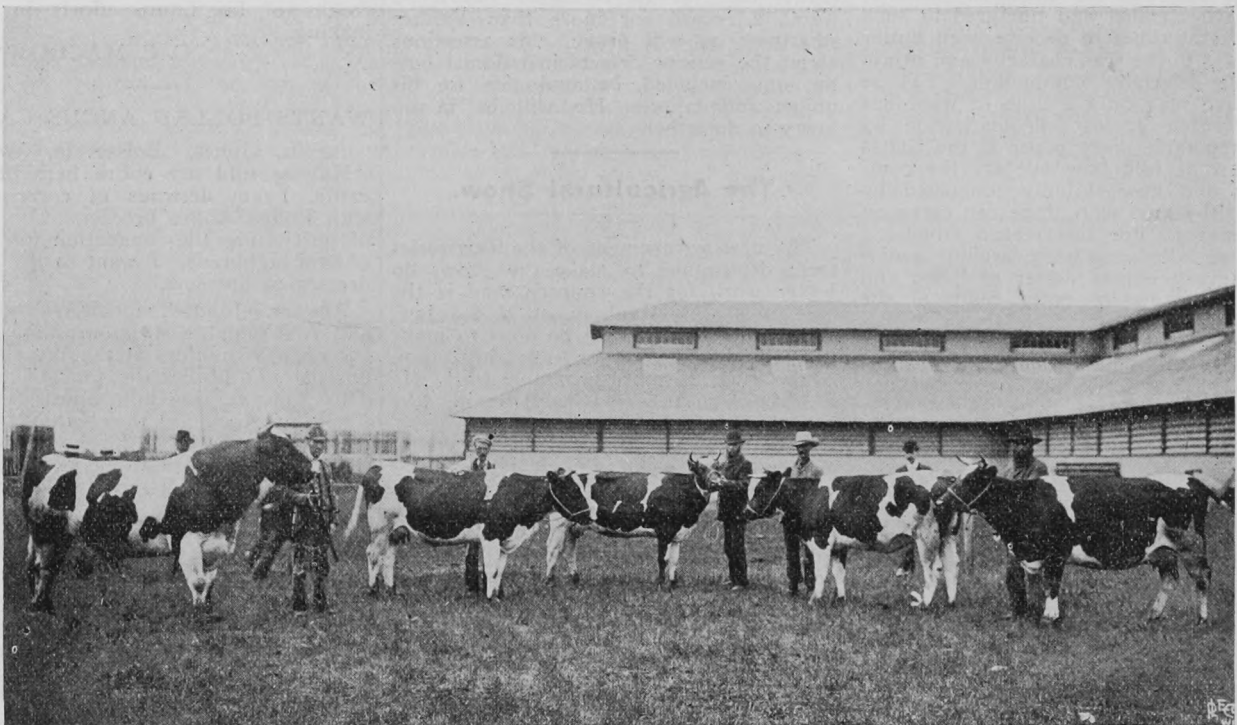


Polled Angus Herd, property of Alex. Cumming, Rossburn, Man.

ing. The creameries of Manitoba are mostly managed on the co-operation plan, being under direct control of the farmers themselves, who appoint a board of executors each year. Whenever the farmers have been approached individually as to the result of the year's dairy work, in every

creameries and 17 cheese factories in operation. The value of the output was then estimated to be \$34,000. In 1895 there were 14 new creameries, making 19 in all, and 35 new cheese factories, making 52 in all. The actual value of the output was then \$192,000. In 1896 there were five more new creameries established, making

The scrub which shows more than ordinary merit at the pail, has a pedigree back of her somewhere. A good milch cow is not the product of a day, nor a mere matter of accident. She is a gradual development.



Holstein Herd, property of James Glennie, Orange Ridge, Man.

case they have expressed themselves as being "well satisfied."

This increase in the output this year only goes to prove what a desirable country for dairy or mixed farming Manitoba really is, and if the industry keeps pace for the next few years with what it has done in the past three years, Manitoba

24 in all, while some of the cheese factories closed, making 48 in operation. The value of the output was then \$200,622.40. In 1897 five additional creameries were established, making 29 in all (two of the older established ones ceased operations for some unaccountable reason). The cheese factories remained about the same.

When you get a separator knock to pieces every swill barrel on the farm. Feed the calves and pigs as soon as the milk is separated. The milking and feeding is soon done, and there is no after-handling of the milk. The stock gets the milk sweet, warm and regularly, which is all in the line of advantage.

American Butter.

Our neighbors across the line are tremendous rustlers. They are bound to get ahead of all creation in whatever they take in hand. Among other things their Minister of Agriculture, an Americanized Scot from Iowa, has been showing an immense outflow of business energy in his department. Kites are flown into upper air in search of knowledge, farthest Siberia is to be ransacked for varieties of trees and plants, and in more civilized countries commissioners have gone hunting for openings for the sale of every kind of American products from wooden nutmegs up to trotting horses. All this is highly commendable and sound business, though according to English notions of international polity, it sounds a little queer to go all over the earth knocking at other people's doors for business, while at the same time keeping vigilant watch to hinder them from selling a dollars' worth in return, without first paying a heavy toll on all they have to offer. In spite of this peculiarity, we think everybody has a right to follow his own favorite business methods, no matter how peculiar and one-sided, provided what he has to sell is wholesome and genuine, if he is not guilty of fraud or misrepresentation for the purpose of pushing his mercantile offerings on the market he seeks to capture.

The whole commercial world is familiar with the peculiar character of some of the food products that American enterprise has for many years been doing its best to sell both at home and abroad. There is not any farming or newspaper in the United States, unless owned and kept by the oleomargarine manufacturers, that has failed to denounce and expose the villainous devices by which hog's lard, beef fat, horse grease, cotton seed oil and other to us unknown products have been blended and tintured in such a way as at times to deceive even butter experts as to the true character and origin of these delectable compounds. Those who have read only a tithe of what has been written against oleomargarine by every reputable dairy paper in the States need not be told how vile are the compounds and how skilfully concocted by the wealthy men who alone can carry on the business. For this reason American butter, so called, has been carefully avoided by every honest dealer at home and abroad, and nearly every State of the Union itself has imposed severe penalties on the sale of margarine under any disguise. Only the other day a hotel man in Grand Forks was severely fined for putting this bogus butter on his table as the genuine article.

It is the same with their cheese. Filled cheese, the filling done with grease compounds to give the original skim milk a fatty flavor, is an equally well-known product of American genius. It is hardly necessary to state here that Canadian law is especially severe against the manufacture at home or importation from the talented makers south of us of any of these fraudulent imitations, and as a matter of course our cheese is wanted on the best markets and brings us large annual returns. The same is true of our butter, and only the other day at London dairy show a pyramid of these Canadian products was awarded special honors.

As already noted, Secretary Wilson is a hustler, and knowing only too well the character American dairy products had earned for themselves at home and abroad, he heroically undertook to rehabilitate that reputation by a new and highly virtuous departure. The merchants with whom he tried to deal were very shy indeed of his approaches; they knew too much already of the virtues of Amer-

ican butter, but by strenuous efforts he did get London wholesalers to handle a limited quantity of samples of genuine butter made for the purpose on State Experiment Stations and by other skilled dairymen of deservedly high reputation. They can make splendid butter in the States, but rascality has hitherto had command of the field, and it was a big contract to upset the reputation so earned, even to get solid footing on which to make a beginning for such uphill work.

Secretary Wilson is, naturally, somewhat elated by his first season's efforts to wipe out the tricky reputation of his adopted country in the dairy markets of the world, and in his report for 1897, recently issued, thus writes: "The products of the United States and of Denmark have been found to be the only absolutely pure butter imported into England; all others, including the products of British colonies, contain more or less injurious ingredients, used as preservatives." It is one of the familiar weaknesses of those who have suddenly become virtuous that they begin too early to think themselves as good as those who have never sinned. But this premature self-appreciation is only a weakness, not a crime. Secretary Wilson, however, goes a good way beyond the recital of his own virtues and the meritorious exertions of his department. He very decidedly bears false witness against his neighbor. If he had been only an ordinary American liar, this would have excited little surprise, but he hails from the land of the Covenant, and must have been taught the ten commandments at the parish school. Perhaps he wanted to be more American than the ordinary Yankee and wanted popular favor by telling them how virtuous they were above all others, Denmark only excepted, and perhaps thought nobody but admiring Yankees would read his report. Whatever he meant the murder is out, the lie is nailed and if he wants a record for more than Yankee smartness he will prove his assertions about the serious defects in colonial butter, ours included, or apologise, for his unjust imputations. He will be in no hurry to do either.

The Agricultural Show.

The new government of the Territories seem determined to make the shows do better work for the country than is the case now. Mr. Haultain, at Moose Jaw, said: "Something must be done to make agricultural societies, or some institution of the kind, do more profitable work. He did not wish to say a word against the work of the existing agricultural societies. They were like almost everything else undertaken in this country—they were undertaken by public spirited men, but at a time and under circumstances not favorable to the work they were primarily intended to do. He thought that the effort and expenditure in connection with a large number of the small shows now being held should be replaced by some concentration which would lead to greater benefit. Let them have something like district shows. This matter had not been discussed by himself and colleagues except in the most general way; but it was a question which must be dealt with at the approaching session."

One of the main faults of the fancy Ayrshire is the small teats and patent udder. Thos. Ballantyne, when last in Scotland, sought for a business Ayrshire, a big, well-framed cow, with good thick vessel, well carried forward, gripped well up behind, and a teat that can be got hold of with more than two fingers.

Answers to Questions.

THE CREAM FOAMS.

W. L. Stafford, Springfield, has churned four times and has been unable to get any butter. Cream seemed to come to a foam, which had been frozen prior to churning. What is the matter?

Answer.—The main trouble with the cream at Mr. Stafford's dairy at Springfield is that the cream is not sufficiently ripened for churning. The cream having been frozen would not injure it very materially, except, in that it would take a much longer time to properly ripen than it would had it not been frozen. Cream that has been gathered for churning should not have any other cream mixed with it to within, at least, 12 hours prior to churning. It should be heated to a temperature of 70° Fahr. in winter and held at that temperature for 12 hours prior to churning to allow it to ripen or sour. When it is ready to churn, which will be known by the taste and appearance, which is slightly acid and of the consistency of white paint when ready for use; the cream should have a glossy appearance. The temperature of the cream, when it is put into the churn, should be 62° to 64° Fahr. Cream treated in this way should not take over 35 minutes for the butter to come. If Mr. Stafford has not got a correct thermometer he must get one and look well to the temperatures at the different stages of butter-making, if he desires success. Cows should have plenty of salt at all times. The cream from the milk of even one fresh milch cow added to that of cows that are advanced in lactation is a great benefit to butter-makers, as it gives the butter the desired rosy flavor and aids in ripening the rest of the cream. I would like to hear, through *The Farmer*, of Mr. Stafford's success, or, rather, the results of his future efforts in butter-making.

C. C. MACDONALD.

WANTS POLLED ANGUS CATTLE.

A. L. Jones, Boissevain, writes:—"Having sold my entire herd of grade cattle, I am desirous of corresponding with Polled Angus breeders, with a view of purchasing the foundation for a herd of thoroughbreds. I want to get the addresses of breeders."

Answer.—John Traquair, Welwyn, Assn., and A. Cumming, Rosburn, Man., were successful exhibitors at the Winnipeg Industrial. D. McFarlane, Oak Lake; John Turner and A. H. Knott, Souris, will most likely find them, as they exhibited there. Be sure to find out all you can about freight rates, and it would be well to see the stock yourself before deciding.

LOSSES BY PRAIRIE FIRES.

J.W., Grassmere, Man., writes: "Could you kindly inform me if it is the case that the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. has inspected the quantities of hay supposed to be burned in Rosser municipality with the great prairie fire some time ago?"

Answer.—The Farmer made enquiry from the manager's office of the C.P.R., and the reply received is as follows:—"We have no claim from Mr. W., but have under consideration some claims from the same vicinity. The investigation made, however, does not show that the Stonewall fire started from our line. It evidently had some local cause apart from our line." We would advise you to file a claim and have the matter investigated.

Holstein Feeding and Breeding.

W. J. Hindmarch, Cannington Manor, Assa, writes:—"Grain feed is very high at points where freight from mills is to be added, but with oats over a cent per lb., it is still a question whether it is not more profitable to sell them and replace them with some mill feed. In October bran, oil meal and shorts were of about equal value for nutrients contained, but now the bran is higher, leaving oil cake the cheapest feed to buy and far away

His heifers are a very fine, promising lot, all showing good milking qualities. So far, my stock has all given good satisfaction to buyers, and has nearly all been bought unseen. I have a few heifers from 8 months' to 21 months' old, and a couple of bull calves to offer. These comprise some fine heifers."

At a recent prize competition for Sweden turnip-growing, open to the south of Scotland and north of England, the prize lot weighed 44½ tons to the acre.

dinary barn. Another farmer has invented an apparatus for clearing scrub land, for which great fitness is claimed by the inventor.

How to clean out thistles is a problem that is always turning up. To prevent them from forming green leaves in the growing season will weaken them so that any quick growing crop, such as barley sown on top, will choke them down. Jas. Steele, Clearsprings, says that he has entirely given up summer fallowing as a means to kill them. For one thing, it



Hereford Herd, property of Wm. Sharman, Souris, Man.

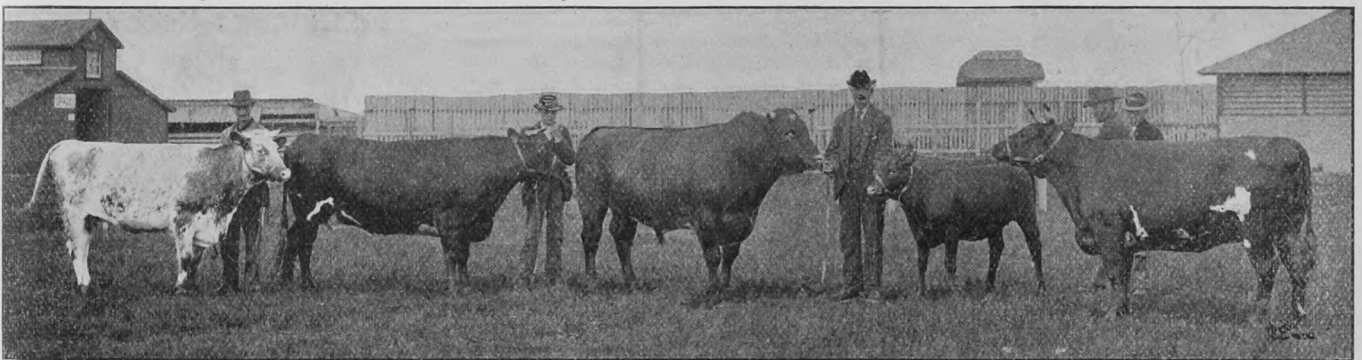
cheaper to feed than crushed oats, and especially when we consider it is the one feed we can buy out here that will in any way help to narrow the ration ratio. The patrons of the creameries that I have spoken to seem well satisfied with the returns from their cream, and there seems no doubt of the assured success of the gathered cream system in the N. W. T. So many successful creameries should make some demand for dairy cattle, but as yet business can only be done at very low prices and easy terms. I have sold thirteen head since April 1, grades and pure breds. Good heifers and calves have gone at \$27 to \$50, according to breed-

Canada's exports of butter to Great Britain doubled last year, while those of France, Sweden, Germany and Belgium decreased, and the exports of Denmark even increased by less than three per cent.

Co-operative farming is to be tried in Assiniboia. Application has been made to incorporate a joint stock company, under the title of the Harmony Co-Operative company, at Harmona, Assa. The object of the company is to acquire lands to build homes for the members, to produce from their industry sufficient to insure them against want or the fear of want, to own and operate factories, mills, stores, etc., to provide educational and recrea-

produces a heavy growth of straw and poor wheat, a very likely result on that class of soil. He plows in the fall and plows again in the spring, seeding at once. That, in his experience, is a sure cure.

Professor Craig, of the Wisconsin Experiment Station, has resigned his office to go sheep-breeding in that State, and is now in Ontario buying up stock to start with. Clover as pasture and hay and rape as summer feed will be his principal reliance as feed, and he will fatten lambs for the Chicago markets. He was well-known years ago from his connection with the Canadian Live Stock Journal. He



Shorthorn Herd, property of Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, Man.

ing. I imported last May five head from H. Stevens & Sons, of Lacona, N. Y. I could not touch show cattle in this herd, but I tested twelve fresh cows by the Babcock test. Milk sampled and tested by myself, and on two milkings the tests ranged from 3.8 to 4.6 per cent. fat. Among them is a heifer sired by a son of DeKol 2nd, he by a son of Pauline Paul. Her dam tested as high as 5.2 per cent. in H. F. butter test. There is one by a son of Pieterje 3rd, and one of Inka, and an old cow with a hide like velvet. Her test was 4.2; her dam tested 4 fat. These are bred to my Jewel bull.

tive facilities of the highest order, and to promote and maintain harmonious social relations upon the basis of co-operation for the benefit of the members, and mankind in general. The proposed capital is \$10,000, in 25 shares of \$400 each.

Frank McGuire, a Souris farmer, has invented a windmill, now on view at the Brandon Machine Works, that promises to be a great boon to farmers who want cheap power. For \$35 he expects to rig up a portable mill that can be hauled on a stone boat, or fixed on a roof, that will pump, saw and chop enough for any or-

has since been engaged as Live Stock Professor at the Iowa State station.

Japan is one vast garden, and as you look over the fields you can imagine they are covered with toy farms, where the children are playing with the laws of nature and raising samples of different kinds of vegetables and grains. Everything is on a diminutive scale.

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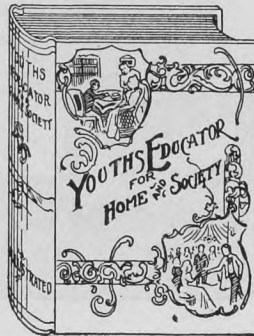
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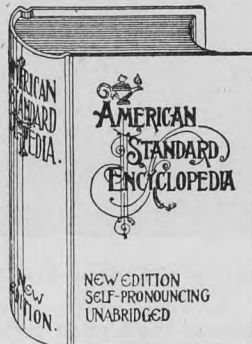
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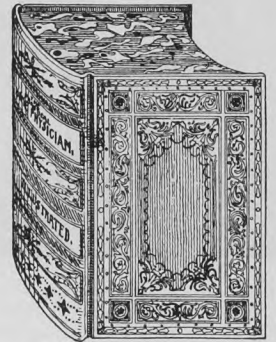


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